

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 43.

New York and Chicago, August 20, 1910.

No. 8.

## ACTION BEGUN TO TEST FEDERAL MEAT LAW Pittsburg Firm Disputes Government's Right to Inspect

Action to test the constitutionality of the federal meat inspection law has been commenced at Pittsburg, Pa., as was forecasted several weeks ago by The National Provisioner. The Pittsburg Melting Company, which has defied government inspection authority, and whose officers have been prosecuted therefor, has asked and been granted a temporary injunction in the United States Circuit Court, restraining government inspectors from interfering with the company's shipments of uninspected animal oils, and prohibiting the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company from refusing to accept such shipments.

The government inspection service had served notice on the railroad company not to transport certain shipments of oleo oil and stearine which had been delivered to it for transportation, holding that the manufacturers had not complied with the regulations governing meat inspection which went into effect on Oct. 1, 1906. In granting the preliminary injunction Judge Orr placed a bond of \$5,000 on the plaintiff. It is expected that the arguments for a permanent injunction will be heard in about a month.

### Bitter Legal Fight Is Likely.

It is admitted that the case will resolve itself into a test of the meat inspection law, and a bitter fight is expected. The plaintiffs have retained eminent counsel to handle their case, while the government will be represented by United States Attorney John H. Jordan.

In its bill the Melting company maintained that it marked its products "inedible," so that the question of cleanliness would not arise; that shipments of its product were delivered to the railroad company for transportation to Baltimore, Md., and from there were to be shipped to Rotterdam, Holland. Other shipments were to go to a leather company in Milwaukee, Wis., and the railroad company was ordered by Inspector Totten not to transport these shipments.

It is asserted that the government regulations have been enforced with increasing vigor, so that the company was not only prohibited from using fat of animals slaughtered at "official" establishments, but, in addition, the Bureau of Animal Industry established a blacklist which prohibited the company from purchasing fat from certain retail dealers. It is alleged that the sole

reason given by the department was that these prohibited dealers used uninspected as well as inspected animals, making it impossible for the inspectors to determine whether the fat used had been inspected.

It is held that if the company is compelled to submit to the requirements of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the retail dealers on the blacklist, who are engaged in inter-State business, will be deprived of selling their butter fat for the purposes to which it is suited and the plaintiff company also will be deprived of obtaining wholly pure, fresh butter fat. Compliance with the regulations of the department, the plaintiff alleges, would increase the cost of oleo oil, would reduce the quality of the product and interfere with the business of the company.

The department's regulations became so rigorous, the company asserts, that in June, 1909, it refused to comply with the mode of inspection and the bureau then withdrew its inspectors altogether and notified the railroad company not to receive further shipments from the plaintiff.

### Why the Government Must Be Strict.

The government's side of the case was touched on by the government inspector at Pittsburg in a statement in which he said:

"The talk of a blacklist is absurd. There is no such thing. It is simply a case of insisting that the source of the product be clean so that the product itself may be. Tuberculosis, for instance, is something so prevalent and demanding so much attention that every possibility of its spread must be guarded against.

"Of course, I do not wish to argue this case in the newspapers—the government's side will all be told in court at the proper time—but you must remember that oleo oil is used principally in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and stearine, which is a secondary product of the fat after the oil has been secured, is used extensively in compounds, lard substitutes and the like. Of course, they may both be classed as 'inedible' when circumstances warrant, and there is nothing against such products, but they are more used as 'edible' products than as 'inedible.' Particularly is this true of oleo oil. Stearine is used to some extent as a coarsener of lubricating oils, but, as I said, it also enters largely into the manufacture of the lard and lard substitutes which the everyday

household uses. Hence the government wants it to be pure.

"The government has put nobody on a blacklist. It has condemned very few—I might say almost none at all—of the smaller dealers. But the employees of the department do often find the small slaughter house and the retailer's place of business in insanitary condition, and warning is given to these to clean up. Until they do, naturally, the fat that comes from their places to the refining establishment will not be passed by the government."

### ANOTHER PACKERS' CASE DISMISSED.

Another chapter was ended this week at Chicago in the frantic effort of government attorneys to prove something evil against big packers or their representatives. This chapter concerned the effort to punish Alfred R. Urion, chief counsel for Armour & Company and president of the Chicago Board of Education, for alleged contempt of court because certain stenographers' note books used in routine correspondence at the company's Stock Yards offices had been destroyed after the matter contained in them had been transcribed and copied according to the usual office routine.

The government attorneys went to Judge Landis with a story that the books were destroyed after the grand jury had asked for them, and that Mr. Urion and others were in a conspiracy to "defeat justice" thereby. Mr. Urion and the others were summoned to court on contempt charges, and held up by the newspapers as criminals about to be punished. The hearing developed the fact that the books were destroyed in the usual course of business and that Mr. Urion knew nothing whatever about the matter. Judge Landis therefore dismissed the charges against him. The charges against office employees who had also been summoned were postponed until a later date, on the plea of the government "probers" that they might possibly be able to "dig up" something later.

### CITY ABATTOIR IS OPENED.

The municipal abattoir at Asheville, N. C., at which all locally slaughtered meat must be killed, was formally opened this week. It is built and operated under contract by a local butchering firm, and a new sanitary plant, with concrete flooring and modern equipment, has been erected near the old plant of the concern.

## HOW TO KILL AND BLEED MARKET POULTRY

### Where Dressers of Poultry May Improve Market Stock

Meat packers long ago took up poultry as a valuable side-line. The retail butcher looks upon poultry as a life-saver for trade at certain times of the year. Both are interested, therefore, in anything which will help to improve the quality of market stock. Those who kill and dress their own poultry, as well as those who are so situated as to be able to give advice to poultry killers who supply them, will be interested in a study of poultry killing methods for market which has recently been made by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture.

These investigations and experiments have been conducted by Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of the food research laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, assisted by H. M. P. Betts. Dr. Pennington is coming to be recognized as an earnest and practical investigator, especially in the market poultry field.

In making public this report Chief Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry, explains that it has been prepared primarily to assist dressers of poultry to improve the market stock by correct methods of killing and bleeding, though the information is also of interest to farmers and all who kill poultry on a smaller scale. This detail is part of an elaborate and far-reaching study now being made of the handling of dressed poultry, including chilling, transporting, storing, marketing, etc., for the elucidation of which chemistry, bacteriology, and histology, as well as careful market examinations, are employed.

This study has shown, according to Dr. Wiley, that frequently imperfect bleeding is the factor that hastens the decomposition of dressed fowls. Nothing would please the trade better than to see the adoption of any method which would assist in maintaining good condition of poultry until sold to the consumer, and if this bleeding theory tends to that result, it will be a great benefit.

#### Problem of Getting Poultry to Market.

In opening their report the investigators say:

The problem of getting poultry to market in first-class condition, as determined by its appearance, flavor, and "keeping quality," is no longer the comparatively simple proposition that the farmer or poultry dresser found it in the days when cities were smaller and could draw upon their environs for a large share of the poultry which they consumed. At the present time the qualities of perishable foodstuffs of all kinds required by the cities are so great that their immediate vicinity cannot supply the demand. Neither do the various parts of the country endeavor at the present time to supply either the quantity or the variety of perishable foods consumed in them, because economic conditions have made it advisable for certain sections of the country, especially adapted to the production of certain kinds of crops, to raise these in much larger amounts than are needed for home consumption, and to send the surplus to the sections of nonproduction, or where a shortage prevails.

Such a condition of affairs has led to the lengthening the period between production and consumption. In order, therefore, that perishable produce shall still reach the market in good condition, it must be handled in such wise that deterioration will be checked as far as possible. To accomplish this there have been developed railroad refrigerator cars, fast freights, cold-storage

warehouses, and all that vast and complicated system on which depends the feeding of our populace the year round and the equalization of seasonal and regional overproduction.

In spite of this system, however, if care of the product at the source of production is lacking, deterioration will occur before the product reaches the consumer. The California orange must be cut from the tree carefully and handled carefully if it is to travel with safety from the Pacific States to the consumer in New York. The Oregon raspberry must be picked at the proper stage of development and then kept cool if it is to be enjoyed by the people in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The meat raised on our western prairies must be properly slaughtered, chilled, and maintained in a chilled condition if it is to feed the people of London.

Just so it is with dressed poultry. If it is to reach the consumer with the best of flavor and wholesomeness, the most attractive appearance, and in the best possible state of preservation, it must be properly raised, killed, and dressed.

Granting that the chicken has been bred and fed to be a good eating chicken, and that it is ready for slaughter, the first step in the preservation of its good qualities is to starve it for twenty-four hours, allowing, however, a liberal supply of fresh clean water during this period. The intestines of the bird having been emptied of food, the next step in the dressing of market poultry is the proper killing and bleeding of the fowl, and it is with this question that the present publication is chiefly concerned.

A very large proportion of the unsightly poultry in our markets, aside from the rubbing and tearing of the skins, is caused by an incomplete removal of the blood. This is evidenced by red dots which frequently occur where the feathers have been removed, especially over the thighs and wings; or by the small veins which are seen over the breast and in the angles of the wings, or larger veins, which mar the appearance of the neck. Generally it is the neck which shows most plainly the presence of blood in the fowl, or that a wrong method has been used in cutting the blood vessels in an attempt to empty them.

The neck is the first part to discolor, becoming first red, then bluish red or purple, and finally green as aging progresses. Often there are discolored areas on the sides of the neck close to the head which look like bruises. These are commonly caused by the killer holding the neck of the bird when cutting the veins, and thereby preventing the blood from escaping. Not only are the results of bad bleeding observed in certain parts of the body, but the clear, bright color of the flesh for which every poultry dresser tries is never at its best unless the blood has been completely drained out.

#### Market Loss Due to Bad Bleeding.

At least 30 per cent. of all the poultry coming into the New York market is incompletely bled. Much of it is so badly bled that it results in a loss of from 2 to 5 cents a pound, as compared with the corresponding poultry which is well bled and in good order. Aside from the bad appearance of incompletely bled chickens, their keeping properties are very inferior. The flesh loses its firmness sooner; its flavor is not so good; the odor of stale flesh and finally putrefaction comes sooner; and in every way the product is more perishable.

A very careful study is now being made in this laboratory of the comparative periods of time that well and badly bled chickens will keep. This is being determined for every phase of their marketing—their condition after chilling in the packing house; when they reach the end of their railroad haul; and when they have passed through the various channels of a large city to the consumer. The time required for such a

study makes it impossible to give the results of the work in detail at present. Certain salient points, however, stand out with such sharpness that it seems advisable to report them in a summarized form, that those who are engaged in the dressing and handling of poultry may be able to profit by them at once.

An anatomical study of the blood vessels of the head and neck of the chicken has been included in the investigation of the handling and marketing of dressed poultry in order to determine the best methods of bleeding and the reasons for the incomplete bleeding which is so prevalent. Therefore there has been no description available of the number and location of the large veins in the neck of a chicken. This lack of knowledge has resulted in much indiscriminate hacking and gashing of the chicken's mouth, all of which is frequently done to no purpose, because in spite of the many cuts the large veins which carry the blood often are not touched.

#### "Cutting" to Bleed and "Sticking" to Brain

When the feathers are removed by scalding, the bird is killed by bleeding alone, hence the cuts to sever the veins are the only ones attempted, and if the attempt fails bad bleeding will surely result. If, on the other hand, dry picking is to be practiced, the birds are cut to bleed and are also stuck through the brain to paralyze the feather muscles.

The latter operation is sometimes performed by running the knife under the eye at such an angle that its point will touch the skull midway between the eyes and a little behind them; or the braining is accomplished by placing the knife about half way down the groove in the roof of the chicken's mouth, and then thrusting it up until the knife reaches the top of the skull. The knife, as in braining under the eye, should touch that part of the inside of the skull which lies about midway between the eyes. The point of the knife should then be moved backward and forward a little, so that enough brain tissue may be destroyed to paralyze the bird, yet not enough to kill it instantly.

If the "outside-stick" method is practiced, practically no blood escapes. If, on the other hand, braining inside the mouth is adopted, the blood vessels in the brain which are cut find an outlet for their contents through the knife hole. Bleeding from these vessels is, under any circumstances, of assistance in obtaining the best results, and when the neck vessels are missed the condition of the chicken is often greatly improved by the bleeding from the brain.

#### Summary of Suggestions.

After giving detailed descriptions of the methods referred to, with diagrams showing the method of killing and bleeding poultry, Dr. Pennington and Mr. Betts conclude their report with this summary of suggestions:

- (1) Grasp the chicken when killing by the bony part of the skull. Do not let the fingers touch the neck.
- (2) Make a small cut with a small, sharp-pointed knife on the right side of the roof of the chicken's mouth, just where the bones of the skull end.
- (3) Brain for dry picking by thrusting the knife through the groove which runs along the middle line of the roof of the mouth until it touches the skull midway between the eyes.
- (4) Use a knife which is not more than two inches long, one-fourth inch wide, with a thin, flat handle, a sharp point, and a straight cutting edge.

#### BEEF EXTRACT IN PARAGUAY.

Consul Cornelius Ferris, Jr., writes from Asuncion that the beef-extract industry should further develop in Paraguay. In addition to the Liebig establishment, which has long operated there, an English company with \$730,000 capital was organized during the past year to carry on a similar business in Paraguay.

## HOW OUR FOREIGN MEAT TRADE DIMINISHES

### Effect of Reduced Supplies and Increased Home Demand

Further evidence of our inability to supply foreign markets with meat and packing-house products because of reduced supplies and increased demand at home is given in the preliminary government reports of exports of meat and dairy products for July and for the seven months of the year to date. As reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the export totals continue to fall off, even when compared with the very poor showing of a year ago.

The value of exports of meat and dairy products for the month of July, 1910, is given as \$9,322,963, which is nearly \$750,000 less than a year ago, over \$1,750,000 less than two years ago and \$7,500,000 less than three years ago. For the seven months of 1910 the total value of exports is given as \$62,352,839, which is \$22,250,000 less than last year for the same period, \$37,000,000 less than two years ago, \$47,000,000 less than three years ago and \$52,000,000 less than four years ago.

Exports of meat animals for July, 1910, are given as totaling but \$329,009 in value, compared to \$894,685 last year, \$1,363,369 two years ago, and \$3,084,705 three years ago. For the seven months of 1910 the total export value of meat animals is given as \$4,606,186, which is \$5,000,000 less than a year ago, \$11,000,000 less than two years ago, and \$17,000,000 less than three years ago.

For July the total of fresh and canned beef and bacon shipments was but half that of a year ago, while tallow exports were 85 per cent. less. For the seven months tallow shipments fell off 75 per cent. compared to a similar period of 1909, while bacon exports decreased one-half, exports of hams and shoulders were 40 per cent. less, and lard exports fell off one-third. Detailed preliminary figures for July and for the seven months of the year, compared to a year ago, are as follows:

Cattle.—July, 1909, 9,497 head, value \$879,429; July, 1910, 3,291 head, value \$301,267. For seven months ending July, 1909, 100,527 head, value \$9,177,419; same period, 1910, 47,904 head, value \$4,500,043.

Hogs.—July, 1909, 225 head, value \$1,213; July, 1910, 479 head, value \$5,004. For seven months ending July, 1909, 10,719 head, value \$64,027; same period, 1910, 3,510 head, value \$38,809.

Sheep.—July, 1909, 3,460 head, value \$14,043; July, 1910, 9,532 head, value \$22,738. For seven months ending July, 1909, 24,181 head, value \$114,846; same period, 1910, 19,667 head, value \$67,334.

Beef; Canned.—July, 1909, 1,085,441 lbs., value \$118,905; July, 1910, 600,458 lbs., value \$71,002. For seven months ending July, 1909,

7,653,979 lbs., value \$829,911; same period, 1910, 5,417,173 lbs., value \$628,665.

Beef, Fresh.—July, 1909, 8,615,231 lbs., value \$849,419; July, 1910, 4,149,528 lbs., value \$479,997. For seven months ending July, 1909, 58,503,842 lbs., value \$6,036,222; same period, 1910, 36,059,816, value \$3,811,117.

Beef, Salted or Pickled.—July, 1909, 3,076,040 lbs., value \$226,112; July, 1910, 2,507,821 lbs., value \$234,985. For seven months ending July, 1909, 25,276,658 lbs., value \$1,934,786; same period, 1910, 17,700,670 lbs., value \$1,425,114.

Tallow.—July, 1909, 8,035,932 lbs., value \$462,332; July, 1910, 1,289,119 lbs., value \$90,641. For seven months ending July, 1909, 37,311,884 lbs., value \$2,129,689; same period, 1910, 9,731,419 lbs., value \$671,853.

Bacon.—July, 1909, 17,222,474 lbs., value \$1,910,145; July, 1910, 9,660,125 lbs., value \$1,492,805. For seven months ending July, 1909, 134,164,424 lbs., value \$14,214,966; same period, 1910, 66,712,013 lbs., value \$8,897,559.

Hams and Shoulders.—July, 1909, 13,956,807 lbs., value \$1,603,059; July, 1910, 10,908,533 lbs., value \$1,624,634. For seven months ending July, 1909, 124,867,337 lbs., value \$13,745,882; same period, 1910, 73,421,734 lbs., value \$9,698,631.

Pork, Fresh and Pickled.—July, 1909, 3,020,885 lbs., value \$294,879; July, 1910, 3,060,305 lbs., value \$363,634. For seven months ending July, 1909, 28,895,523 lbs., value \$2,569,663; same period, 1910, 20,952,073 lbs., value \$2,383,532.

Lard.—July, 1909, 27,023,539 lbs., value \$2,872,727; July, 1910, 29,010,043 lbs., value \$3,662,923. For seven months ending July, 1909, 301,149,703 lbs., value \$30,746,602; same period, 1910, 208,487,737 lbs., value \$25,875,661.

Neutral Lard (included with oleo oil prior to July 1, 1910).—July, 1910, 1,649,550 lbs., value \$180,742. For seven months ending July, 1910, 1,649,550 lbs., value \$180,742.

Oleo Oil (Figures for 1909 include neutral lard).—July, 1909, 14,704,955 lbs., value \$1,605,094; July, 1910, 9,400,028 lbs., value \$1,027,446. For seven months ending July, 1909, 109,665,954 lbs., value \$11,570,966; same period, 1910, 69,220,133 lbs., value \$7,863,073.

Oleomargarine.—July, 1909, 222,925 lbs., value \$22,113; July, 1910, 279,329 lbs., value \$29,916. For seven months ending July, 1909, 1,836,356 lbs., value \$183,458; same period, 1910, 2,207,389 lbs., value \$227,522.

Butter.—July, 1909, 217,734 lbs., value \$46,695; July, 1910, 172,665 lbs., value \$42,814. For seven months ending July, 1909, 1,528,081 lbs., value \$349,197; same period, 1910, 1,721,015 lbs., value \$434,151.

Total Meat and Dairy Products.—July, 1909, value \$10,042,716; July, 1910, value \$9,322,963. For seven months ending July, 1909, value \$84,627,971; same period, 1910, value \$62,352,839.

Total Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.—July, 1909, value \$894,685; July, 1910, value \$329,009. For seven months ending July, 1909, value \$9,356,292; same period, 1910, value \$4,606,186.

tariff, the trusts and an increased gold supply—the latter being the only point on which it agrees with the report of the majority of the committee.

During the hearings by the Senate Committee, The National Provisioner printed a resume of much of the testimony taken at that time. The majority report was also reviewed in these columns, with the comment that the report showed a failure to grasp many of the vital facts brought out in testimony given, and also an inability to get at actual figures showing conditions in many instances.

The minority report is what was expected of the members of the opposition party on the Committee. Both reports were framed manifestly for political purposes, and for use in the approaching Congressional campaign. For that reason alone, if for no other, they are absolutely valueless as representing an intelligent, honest, non-partisan analysis of the situation. It is only fair, however, that The National Provisioner should review the findings of the minority, as it did of the majority of the Senate Committee.

#### Minority Attack on the Tariff

After attacking, one at a time, the fifteen principal causes contributing, according to the majority report, to the high cost of living, the minority, take up the tariff, declaring that when the Payne-Aldrich bill was framed "champagne was put on the schedule at from 54 to 66 per cent, whilst wearing apparel was taxed from 80 to 92 per cent—drinking champagne was to be encouraged and wearing woolen clothes discouraged. So with hats," they add, "those bringing not over \$4.50 per dozen were taxed 77 per cent. and those valued at more than \$18 per dozen at 47 per cent."

The result of protection, they declare, is "great fortune for the few and great suffer— (Continued on page 23.)

#### PACKERS' CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

Preparations for the fifth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Oct. 17, 18 and 19, are progressing rapidly. The following appointments are announced by President Rohe:

Banquet Committee—Harry Boore, of H. Boore & Co., Chicago, chairman.

General Entertainment Committee—D. V. Colbert, of Miller & Hart, Chicago, chairman.

The chairmen of these two committees have authority to complete the committees as they desire.

Business Programme Committee—George L. McCarthy, The National Provisioner, New York, chairman; W. B. Allbright, Allbright-Nell Company, Chicago; W. R. Perrin, W. R. Perrin & Company, Chicago; F. D. Follansbee, Clyde Machine Works, Chicago.

Committee on Exhibitions—Robert H. Hunter, Chicago, chairman; C. B. Cone, Bickett Coal and Coke Company, Chicago; C. F. Welhener, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, Chicago.

Secretary McCarthy notifies all members that the Business Programme Committee desires to have an expression of opinion as to whether the Question Box, which proved to be a feature of last year's programme, should be continued this year. He asks all members to vote on this subject.

## SENATE MINORITY REPORT ON COST OF LIVING

### Opposition Party Blames Tariff and Trusts for High Prices

Just before the adjournment of the recent session of Congress a hasty report was made by the majority of the special Senate Committee which had spent the entire winter and spring in conducting hearings on wages and the cost of commodities. The majority, representing the party in power, reported a dozen or fifteen causes for the high cost of living, including some which have been palpably evident to everybody. Among these latter were the shortage of food supplies as compared to increasing population and consumptive de-

mand, the increased world's supply of money, etc. This report of course put no blame on the tariff.

At that time the minority of the Committee, composed of Senators of the opposition party, who had not had time to prepare a report embodying their views, were given permission to make a report later. This report, compiled by Senator Johnston of Alabama, Clarke of Arkansas, and Smith of South Carolina, was made public this week. It lays the blame for high living cost to the

## TRADE GLEANINGS

It is reported that the Cherokee Fertilizer Company will erect a plant at Augusta, Ga.

The Mississippi Cotton Oil Company of West Point, Mass., is erecting a plant at Shannon, Miss.

It is reported that J. F. Alexander and others will establish a cotton oil mill at Forest City, N. C.

The Chattanooga Cotton Oil Company, whose plant is at Alton Park, Tenn., will resume operations on Oct. 1.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company are to erect additions and improvements to their plant at Fayetteville, N. C.

The Columbia Cotton Oil & Provision Company, of Relee, Va., are to rebuild their abattoir, recently destroyed by fire.

Warehouse No. C of the Plankinton Packing Company at Milwaukee, Wis., was destroyed by fire on Aug. 18. The loss is placed at \$70,000.

The Commercial Club of Fort Dodge, Ia., is urging the rebuilding of the recently destroyed Corn Belt Packing plant.

The Tampico Packing Company, of Tampico, Mexico, has been reorganized and its capital stock increased to \$150,000.

R. J. Fewell has organized the Rock Hill Fertilizer Works of Rock Hill, S. C., and will erect a plant with a capacity of 100 tons a day.

The refrigerating plant of Swift & Company, at Troy, N. Y., suffered a severe loss by fire on Aug. 12. The damage is placed at \$60,000.

The Cudahy Packing Company is reported to be contemplating the expenditure of \$1,000,000 in improving their 32,000-acre purchase in Imperial Valley, Cal.

The Kalamazoo Soap Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has merged its business into a stock company under the same title with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000.

The plant of the Idaho Packing Company, at Pocatello, Idaho, has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$15,000. The plant will be replaced with a fireproof structure.

The Manhattan Provision Company of Boston, Mass., has incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock. The officers are: president, J. H. Soliday; treasurer, H. T. Richardson.

Joseph Haberman Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to deal in hides, tallow, fats, etc. The incorporators are: J. Haberman, I. Feldman and H. Rigelman.

The American Terminal Warehouse Company, of Richmond, Va., has filed plans for a four-story brick and concrete warehouse. The building will be occupied by the Dole Packing Company.

Ground has been broken at Packintown, Oklahoma City, Okla., for the big lard rendering plant of Morris & Company. It is hoped to have the Morris plant ready for operations by Oct. 1.

The National Fur and Tannery Company has incorporated at Omaha, Neb., and it is reported a tannery will be established there by the company. Officers of the company

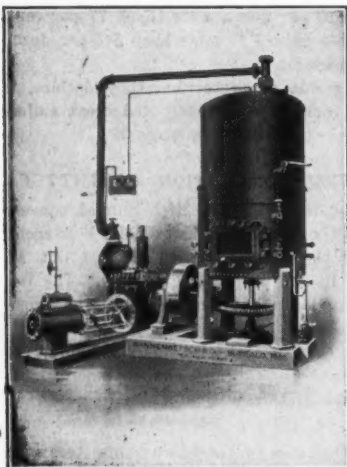
are: N. H. Loomis, president; Duane Arnold, vice-president and general manager, George B. Darr, treasurer; C. B. Matthai, secretary.

The S. Prager Commission Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to deal in cattle, live stock, meats and poultry. The incorporators are: Samuel Prager, H. Prager and Sidney Prager, all of New York.

A new fertilizer company, capitalized at \$100,000, is to establish a plant at Columbus, S. C. Those interested are: Leroy Springs, of Lancaster; J. J. Lawton, of Hartsville; R. R. Bratton, of Yorkville; J. T. Stevens and C. J. Shannon, of Kershaw. The Congaree Fertilizer Company is the name of the concern.

## PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1910. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office, until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, September 27, 1910, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned tomatoes, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, hominy, oats and rolled oats, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving the quantities wanted, form of proposal, and all necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; to the Indian warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., San Francisco, Cal. and to the several school superintendents. R. G. VAL-ENTINE, Commissioner.



## SANITARY RENDERING

### TRIED AND TRUE NO EXPERIMENT

This ad. shows equipment taking place of separate steaming tank, slush box, press and dryer. ☐ All handling of raw material ceases after entering outfit. ☐ Compact, modern, efficient, labor saving. ☐ Plants installed and endorsed all over the country. ☐ Renders packing house offal, tallow, blood, butcher scraps, hotel collections, garbage, etc.

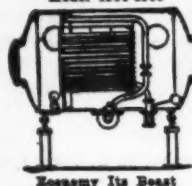
For particulars address

### WANNENWETSCH & CO.

DESIGNING AND CONSULTING  
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

LILLIE EVAPORATOR  
Model 1904-1906



Economy Its Best

## Lillie Multiple Evaporators

### For Glue and Other Packing House Products

FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1905. TO DATE TWELVE LILLIE TRIPLE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE HOUSES OF THE LARGER PACKING COMPANIES FOR TANK WATERS AND GLUE. MOST OF THEM REPEAT ORDERS.

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

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HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.

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Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."  
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

### WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.  
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.).....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

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### COTTON OIL EXCITEMENT

The excitement in the cottonseed oil market this week has never been equalled. The advance in prices has been extraordinary and the levels reached have made old-time prices seem extremely low. The greatest advance was on Thursday, when under the influence of covering by very excited shorts, the market for October advanced to \$8.88, equal to 66½c. per gallon. November advanced to \$7.74, equal to 58c., and December to \$7.51, equal to 56½c.

Prior to this season the highest price for

oil during the end of the crop excitement of a short crop year was 62½c. per gallon. The prices for the nearby deliveries of oil have been way over this figure. August has sold at \$9.30, equal to 69¾c. per gallon, and spot oil has been even higher.

The advance in the market during the past week has been nearly 1c. a pound on October. The causes for the advance appeared to be the uneasiness in the crude market, the demand for oil for export, and the developing anxiety of the speculative shorts who had sold the new crop deliveries very heavily in anticipation of a big movement of oil. Europe early in the season bought freely, and is reported to have taken approximately 100,000 bbls. at prices considerably under the present market, but the buying of "hedged" against this caused a great deal of demand in the future market.

Packers became disturbed over the condition of the supply of early crude oil, and bought futures. The crude market continued very strong, and both for nearby and forward deliveries was at a premium over the corresponding future price. The market for October crude advanced to 51c., and November crude was quoted as high as 47c.

The action of the market has apparently been very largely the result of the technical conditions, a large short interest forced to cover, owing to the developments of a foreign and domestic demand, which absorbed the supplies expected to be a factor in the future market. With the short interest largely reduced and the prices at a very high level, the question now confronting the trade will be the possibility of merchandizing a crop at figures in excess of any previous year.

### IS OLEO IN DEMAND?

When the recent oleomargarine hearing before the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington was concluded the butter interests were fighting desperately in their last ditch. About the only argument they had left undemolished was the old cry of "fraud." The logic of events could not then and cannot now convince them that any person in possession of his senses could be so foolish as to ask a dealer for oleomargarine, when butter was to be had. Therefore, oleomargarine could never hope to obtain a market except as a counterfeit of its competitor.

For verification of the soundness of this argument and belief let us call as witness one of the foremost champions of the butter interests. The loudest howlers against "oleo frauds" are the well-buttered officials of the Pennsylvania State Dairy and Food Department. Attention is called by the Grocery World of Philadelphia to the fact that the "monthly bulletin of the Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Department shows that 651 retail dealers paid \$100 each for licenses to sell

oleomargarine between Jan. 1 and June 15, 1910," and the comment is that this "is certainly pretty convincing evidence that there is a demand for oleomargarine, at least for colored oleomargarine, for probably the great bulk of the oleo sold by those 651 dealers was colored, though not in a way which the Pennsylvania law considers illegal."

But the Grocery World hits the nail on the head when it calls attention to another and still more interesting phase of this matter. It says:

The rabid butter advocates continually cry that as long as oleo is colored to resemble butter it will be sold fraudulently. Let us see if it is being generally sold fraudulently in Pennsylvania under those conditions. The pages of the current bulletin devoted to the result of analyses of samples of butter show not a single case of alleged butter found to be oleo. Neither have the monthly bulletins shown any such thing for several months. Without doubt some oleo is sold illegally; it always will be, but it would certainly seem as if the oleo interests were entitled to argue that in Pennsylvania, where oleo is selling in a frankly yellow condition, the official bulletins for months have shown that the product sold as butter was butter in the overwhelming majority of cases.

We do not imagine that the press bureau of the butter combination, which is at work so industriously these hot days flooding the country with tales of oleomargarine frauds, will include in its emanations this evidence from one of its own witnesses.

### SAVED FROM THE SEWER

The packinghouse trade appears to be taking up in good earnest the question of the evaporation of tankwater. After many years of indifference or procrastination packers generally seem to be alive to the possibilities for profit in this direction. The National Provisioner, in common with engineers and others who have made practical tests and secured practical results, has long and earnestly urged the trade to take up this question, and save the money that was daily running off through the sewer.

It seems strange that it should have taken so long to convince the trade of the fact that it has been allowing hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable commercial material to run down the sewer all these years. Demonstration of the dollars-and-cents value of tankwater evaporation has been made time and again in the columns of The National Provisioner, at packers' conventions and elsewhere, but the trade generally has been slow to see the big money in it. Now they are taking hold with interest and energy, however, and promise to try to make up for lost time. No packer who has not gone into this tankwater evaporation matter can afford to wait a day longer before taking it up. If he will look into it we can truthfully promise him an agreeable surprise.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## MANUFACTURE OF OLEO STOCK.

A small packer desiring to extend his manufacture of by-products writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us some directions how to make oleo stock? Can we dispose of this better with or without pressing out the oleo oil?

The manufacture of oleo oil is a proposition requiring a great deal of experience and intelligence in order to get results which will command the best prices. Even the manufacture of the oleo stock requires care and attention to get quality in the product.

All the fats used in the manufacture of oleo stock should be thoroughly washed and chilled before cutting and hashing. The hashing should be thorough, the fats being reduced to a pulp on entering the kettle and kept agitated all the time the fat is melting. The melting is effected at a low temperature, about 130 degs. Fahr., not higher.

When the fat is completely "rendered" the oil should be allowed to settle, assisting in the precipitation of suspended matter by scattering salt over the surface of the oil. When settled draw into another receptacle and allow to settle still more, keeping the temperature around 120 degs. Fahr. Upon being thoroughly settled the oil may then be drawn through strainers to "seeding" trucks and placed in a room of from 75 to 80 degs. Fahr., where it will granulate or crystallize, which takes from 24 to 30 hours.

At this point the material is ready for the press to separate the oil from the stearine. The press room is kept at a temperature of about 90 degs. Fahr. If the fats have been properly handled from the commencement a clear yellow sweet oil will result.

Oleo stock—that is, the oil and stearine not separated—finds a ready market, and in many instances small plants find it more profitable to dispose of this material as stock rather than as oil and stearine separately. There is quite a saving in labor, necessary machinery and storage, which means considerable to a small house as a rule.

Care should be taken to eliminate all fibrous matter in drawing to final receptacles, otherwise an inferior article may be expected to be the result.

This question was asked by another inquirer on the same subject:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the best way to heat the room in which oleo stock is put to crystallize, and what temperature should be maintained there?

The "seeding" room for oleo stock should be equipped with steam pipes completely around the room, so that the required temperature, as already indicated, can be maintained throughout the entire room. The pressing may be done in the same room at the same temperature. The lower the temperature at which it is possible to press, the more the yield of stearine, of course. Pressing is sometimes effected at around 80 degs. Fahr., according to quality of stock and stearine desired.

## POINTS ON CURING MEATS.

To successfully cure meats of any kind the animal heat must be absolutely and unquestionably eliminated. When this is accomplished the meats are ready to be subjected to the curing process at once. There is nothing whatever to be gained by spreading on racks, or temporarily bulking with a slight sprinkling of salt, or any other superfluous procedure of the kind before curing. There is no reason why a good "shot" of full-strength pumping pickle right to the danger seat in joint meats should not be beneficial, aside from diminishing the possibility of an undesirable percentage of "sour" meats.

Too much sugar in pumping pickle should be avoided, as also should an overdose of saltpeter. Pumping pickle must be a thoroughly saturated solution. Ordinarily an 82 degs. pickle containing all the necessary ingredients will be found a very satisfactory pickle. The ingredients are salt, sugar and saltpeter dissolved in good water, water fit to drink, and made up in clean vats. Old pickle, if sweet, may be boiled, filtered and made up to the prescribed strength, and may be used, giving just as good satisfaction as new pickle. Purging or leaching green meats prior to putting into cure should be avoided.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

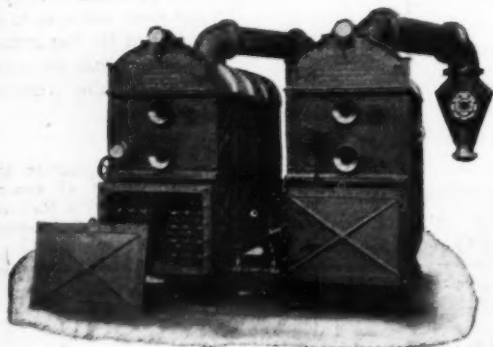
## HELP AMERICAN TRADE IN GERMANY.

The American Association of Commerce and Trade, at Berlin, Germany, was founded seven years ago by Americans, and is run by Americans on American lines, for the purpose of promoting American trade with Germany and German trade with the United States. This is a thoroughly American and hustling institution, organized especially for assisting American business firms to start branches in Germany. The organization has the largest and most complete American reading-room in the empire, thirty daily American papers and 150 trade publications, all United States government reports and statistics, all the directories of the leading American and German cities, all the principle telegraph codes, all of which it places at the disposal of American business men and American travelers visiting Berlin.

This association appeals to all American business men intending to do business in Germany, whether temporary or permanent. It deserves the unqualified support of American business firms, as it can help them as no other institution or commercial agency can. Information is given regarding business conditions in Germany, agents are found, inquiries are answered thoroughly and satisfactorily, and firms are actively assisted in establishing branches. The secretary and moving spirit in the association's work is George S. Atwood, who is well known and popular in trade circles in the United States.

## NEW MILLER & HART PLANT.

Miller & Hart, the well-known Chicago packers, opened their new and up-to-date plant at the Union Stock Yards last week. Previously located at 25th and La Salle streets, they now have a fine, modern plant right in the heart of Packingtown. The building, which is a six-story affair, has been in course of construction for several months, and has a capacity of 1,000 hogs. The killing and power houses are now in full operation and doing a large business. "Our business has grown so remarkably in the last few years," said President M. H. Miller, "that we practically had to build larger quarters. We intend to have three distinct buildings constructed within a few years, and hope before that time to have established ourselves strongly in Packingtown."



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# FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

## MEAT PACKING IN THE SOUTH.

At Petersburg, Va., Carter Bros. have built a new slaughter house. The up-to-date equipment for it, consisting of "Boss" beef killing, "Boss" hog killing and "Boss" sausage-making machinery, was furnished by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

The South is awakening to the fact that livestock can be raised as cheap there as anywhere else, without the chances of severe cold weather during the winter. In that part of the country they have no snow and blizzards as on the prairies of the Northwest, which cause so much loss of livestock. Wideawake Southern butchers are taking advantage of this, and are preparing to slaughter and market cattle and hogs as fast as they are raised. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company will be pleased to give all information to those contemplating such improvements.

## NO HOOKS IN THIS HOG SCRAPER.

Much interest has been aroused in the trade by the announcement of improvements devised for the Hannaford hog dehairing and polishing machine manufactured by the Albright-Nell Company of Chicago. The use of cast iron spirals for removing the hair from the hog is a feature of this improvement, and it was described in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Attention is also called by the manufacturers to the very important fact that in this improved Hannaford machine no hooks are used for carrying the hog through the machine. This is a decided feature, and the makers are very enthusiastic over its advantages. Concerning it they say:

"The importance of this has been suggested to us by a government inspector, who states that there is some discussion going on relative to the possibility of the government issuing some new instructions regarding the use of hooks in hog scraper machines, the objection being that the hook that has carried through the machine a hog which was afterwards condemned would contaminate the meat if used on a healthy hog. Whether this is so or not, the doing away with the hooks is a great advantage.

"In addition to this, it is a fact that with this new Hannaford machine there is no more trouble with spoiled tongues on account of the hooks going through them. Another advantage is that there is no more hair and dirt carried into the jaw of the hog where the point of the hook is inserted.

"Another great feature is the small number of loop beaters used in this machine as compared with the original beater machine. We use only about 25 per cent. of the beaters as formerly used in the other machine. The work is done fully as well, if not better. The spirals in this machine perform a very large part of removing the hair, and it might be said that the beaters do nothing much more than the polishing of the hog. The cost of maintenance has been reduced enormously, and the Hannaford machine as now built is beyond criticism."

## MAKING ICE TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

The business of the Gifford-Wood Company, of Hudson, N. Y., and Arlington, Mass., makers of ice tools and machinery, is increasing to such an extent that its plant equipment threatens to be inadequate to fill orders. Therefore, the company has let contracts for a big new plant at Hudson, N. Y., which is now in process of construction, and which it is said will be one of the most modern and best equipped in the country.

Work on the construction of the foundations for the new plant began in July. The contracts have been awarded and the railroad line has been extended into the property. The foundations are to be completed previous to Sept. 1, and the buildings will be fully enclosed by Dec. 1 and in readiness for occupancy by February.

There will be two buildings framed of steel, with an outside covering of brick, glass and stucco work, with slag roofs. They will both be one story in height, save the general storage and shipping departments, which will be of two stories at the west end of the main building. This will be 468 feet long and 84 feet wide. The end of this building will contain the shipping room with loading platform between the buildings, where private tracks from the Boston and Albany road will come in, the spur extending over one thousand feet.

Divided by a partition next comes the machine department, 134 feet in length and containing over 11,000 square feet. Next is the motive power plant. Then the emery wheel and grinding and tempering rooms of 2,500 square feet. On the eastern end is the forge shop with 10,000 square feet. Between this building and the building on the north, which is 370 x 75 feet, is a 30-foot passage which will contain a wagon way, beside the railroad branch.

The second building will contain the office, located at the extreme westerly end, of 4,000 square feet; next will come the lumber storage and dry kilns of about 4,300 square feet; then the carpenter and pattern-making shops of about 4,600 square feet; then the pattern storage of 3,000 square feet, and on the eastern end of this building is located the foundry, of 6,000 square feet. The entire plant will cover about 90,000 square feet.

## A VICIOUS BUSINESS HABIT.

Probably few people realize to what extent the practice known as "kiting" checks is indulged in. It is a most pernicious practice, says the New England Grocer. It is the flimsiest kind of a subterfuge to make both ends meet, and to satisfy an obligation.

It is, to say the least, a piece of colossal nerve for one person to go to another and ask him to exchange checks with him. In

other words, he asks some one whose check he knows to be good, made so by a substantial balance in the bank, to give him a check in exchange for his own, which is drawn against no balance, and which is, therefore, worthless at the moment.

These high financiers usually ask to be accommodated for a definite time, mentioning a specific day and hour when they will deposit money in the bank to make the check good. Meanwhile they request the "easy mark" to hold the check to such a day, before depositing it. A check is not money. It is only an order for money, and the passing of checks and the acceptance of the same, in payment for merchandise or service rendered, is based wholly upon confidence.

No man in his right mind would for a moment accept a check and receipt a bill if he did not know to his entire satisfaction that the maker of the check had enough money in the bank to pay it, and that it would be instantly paid by the bank when presented. A check, when there is no money in the bank to pay it, is absolutely worthless, not worth the paper it is written on.

A man might as well make a bare request to be loaned money on his personal promise as to ask any one to exchange checks with him. There seems to be an idea on the part of people who ask such favors, that they are offering some sort of security for the accommodation. That is not so. They are simply making a display of colossal nerve and cheek, and a great many times, in exchange for the accommodation, they are handing out a "gold brick."

## FOOD GUARANTEE FOR VENEZUELA.

The State Department at Washington has requested the government of Venezuela to suspend the operation of its new regulations requiring certificates guaranteeing the purity of food products exported from this country to Venezuela. Secretary of State Knox has asked that the regulations be postponed until Jan. 1 next, or until such time as an understanding can be reached on the subject between the two governments.

Sheldon Whitehouse, charge d'affaires at Caracas, has been directed by Secretary Knox to inform the Venezuelan Government that it will be impracticable for American exporters to comply with all the regulations until there has been time to study them, and also to explain that the regulations of the Department of Agriculture are so strict that no apprehension need be felt in admitting American food products as formerly.

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#### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hanover, Pa.—The Keystone Ice Company has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock.

Freeport, Ill.—The Freeport Creamery Company has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: John Newman, Joseph Newman and William B. Newman.

Athens, O.—The Hocking Valley Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to do a creamery and ice cream business. Edward A. Wrigler and others are interested.

Camden, N. J.—The National Creamery Company has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, to deal in milk and milk products. The incorporators are: F. R. Hausell, G. H. B. Martin and J. H. MacPeak.

#### ICE NOTES.

Altoona, Pa.—The new fifty-ton Kazonaier ice plant has been completed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Webster Citizen Ice Company are to erect a \$7,000 stable.

Luling, Tex.—The factory of the Crystal Ice Company is now nearing completion.

Yorktown, Tex.—A cold storage and turkey dressing plant is to be established here.

Giddings, Tex.—The erection of an ice manufacturing and cold storage plant is being agitated here.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Brown County Creamery has been shut down owing to a lack of business.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$400,000.

Montreal, Que.—An empty ice house belonging to the City Ice Company was destroyed by fire on Aug. 14.

Yorkville, S. C.—A \$6,000 creamery company has been organized here for the purpose of establishing an up-to-date plant.

Bangor, Me.—The ice house belonging to the Dirigo Ice Company has been destroyed by fire. The loss on house and contents is placed at \$5,000.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Creamery Company was sold out at auction on Sept. 6. The plant consists of an ice plant, ice cream freezing plant, etc.

Columbus, O.—The stables of the Crystal Ice Company, together with thirty horses, was destroyed by fire on Aug. 14. The loss is placed at \$14,000.

Nyack, N. Y.—The Rockland Hygeia Ice



Company has gone into the hands of a receiver. The assets, including the plant, is estimated to be worth about \$25,000.

Elk River, Minn.—Fire, attributed to a passing train, totally destroyed an ice house belonging to the Crystal Lake Ice Company, of Minneapolis, on Aug. 10. The loss is placed at \$30,000.

Argenta, Ark.—The Crystal Ice Manufacturing Company are to spend about \$50,000 improving their plant. The plant is to be increased from 50 to 100 tons in capacity. The work is to start Oct. 1.

#### RULING AGAINST BUTTER MIXERS.

Reference was made in the last issue of The National Provisioner to the ruling of the federal Commissioner of Internal Revenue declaring the use of the new butter merging or mixing machines to be a violation of the federal revenue law, unless the revenue tax was paid on all such products, and a manufacturers' license as well. In his letter of directions to internal revenue officials the Commissioner says:

"This office is in receipt of many inquiries concerning the use of machines now being placed on the market under various trade names as 'butter mergers' and 'butter blenders,' which are advertised to merge or emulsify 1 pound of butter and 1 pint of milk into 2 pounds, more or less, of a so-called butter.

"Under the act of May 9, 1902, amending the oleomargarine law, and the regulations based thereon, butter containing 16 per cent. or more of moisture is 'adulterated butter,' and subject to a tax of 10 cents per pound, and the manufacturer thereof is liable to special tax at the rate of \$600 per annum. The merging or emulsifying of equal quantities of butter and milk must necessarily bring about a moisture content in excess of 16 per cent.

"The manufacture of adulterated butter with these machines, or otherwise, by an individual, and its use upon his own table, does not render such manufacturer liable to the United States internal revenue taxes and penalties. Any person, however, who sells any adulterated butter—that is, butter containing moisture in excess of 16 per cent. by weight—makes himself liable to all the United States internal revenue taxes and penalties applying to the manufacture and sale of such product, and it is immaterial whether the sale is by merchant to purchaser or by hotel or restaurant keeper to guest.

"The use of any vegetable or animal oil or fat as an ingredient for merging with butter, by this process or otherwise, makes the resultant product oleomargarine and subjects the person producing the same to all the provisions of the law and regulations governing the manufacture and sale thereof."

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HUDSON, N. Y. ARLINGTON, MASS.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## MINORITY REPORT ON LIVING COST.

(Continued from page 17.)

ing for the many. We believe," they say, "that the amount of the tariff is added to the price and taxed to the consumer; that but for the tariff the commodities we buy upon which that tax is laid would be cheaper, approximately to the extent of the tariff; and that when we do not buy the imported article the protected manufacturer puts approximately the amount of it on the goods produced by him.

"It is difficult to understand how anyone can favor high rates of duty if he does not honestly believe that it will increase the prices to be realized by the manufacturers producing the article affected, by diminishing or destroying competition, and thus necessarily increasing the cost to the consumer. Then we were many times mournfully warned that any reduction in rates would flood our country with lower-priced German products, and that the smoke of American manufacturers would disappear from the heavens. Now we are informed that the tariff has not increased the cost of these articles entering into every household and administering to the health and comfort of every family."

Showing the effect of the tariff on prices, they instance sugar, on which the New York consumer, they say, pays more than the London consumer by the difference between the sugar tariffs in the two countries, plus 17 cents per hundred pounds.

"It is scarcely necessary," they add, "to mention the iniquitous woolen schedule—where the tariff rates are so high on these necessities of our people as to practically preclude any foreign competition with the American manufacturer, except on high-priced goods purchased by the wealthy."

## Business Combinations all Declared Evil

Taking up the subject of trusts, combinations and monopolies, they declare that "there are few trusts that could survive a revenue tariff. They flourish only under the shadow of high protective walls. Standing behind those walls that shut off foreign com-

# Henry Vogt Machine Co.

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petition, and destroying domestic competition by consolidations and absorptions, they are limited only to selling at a fraction less than the foreign price plus the protective duty. That they reduce cost of production seems certain, but it is in rare cases that the public or the laborers employed by them participate in the enlarged profit. So enormous have been their profits that we find organizations springing up all over the country, like the Elgin Board of Trade, the

wholesale grocers, lumber dealers—associations that have contributed largely to the advance in prices and the frauds perpetrated by manufacturers of certain goods in reducing the weight of contents of packages from 20 to 50 per cent. and keeping the same price."

"The methods of the meat trust," they declare, "seem to be admirably adapted to taking from the consumer and the producer the largest amount that the tariff will bear. Their destruction of local competitors cannot

## "C-Q-D"

In the wireless telegraphy code "C-Q-D" is the signal of distress. In packinghouse and cold storage construction it's the signal that the insulation is distressing the plant manager and the chief engineer.

"Give us more cold air," yells the manager. "Can't do it," says the engineer, "I'm pump-in' her hard now, but your insulation's no good. If I gave you 10 tons more refrigeration it would leak right out. Your insulation won't hold it."

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BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co., Jacob House & Son.  
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LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.  
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.  
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.  
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pilsbury-Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.  
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.  
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
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that it is possible to make, and owing to the special melting and annealing furnaces with which our foundry is equipped, are nearly double the tensile strength of those made in the ordinary way.

All of our Ammonia Valves are so constructed that a sealed back seat is formed when the stem is raised, thus enabling it to be readily repacked without shutting down or pumping out.

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BUFFALO.....Wegner Machine Co., Perry & Mississippi Sts.  
CLEVELAND.....Cleveland Ice Machine Co.  
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ST. LOUIS.....Pilsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co., 200 N. Main St.  
CHICAGO.....Westerlin & Campbell Co., 26-28 N. Clinton St.  
ATLANTA.....York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St.  
NEW ORLEANS.....Ranta & Biggar, 736 Conti St.  
HOUSTON.....York Manufacturing Co., 710 Franklin Ave.  
LOS ANGELES.....United Iron Works, 151 N. Los Angeles St.  
OAKLAND.....United Iron Works, 2d & Jefferson Sts.  
SEATTLE.....United Iron Works, 508 First Ave., So.  
SPOKANE.....United Iron Works, R. R. & Stevens Sts.

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be improved upon." As what they call a "sample of the working of our combines," they say that "while everything else in the world the price of harvesting machinery has been appreciably reduced since 1900, in the United States it has been materially increased. The increase," they add, "started nearly contemporaneously with the Dingley tariff."

As to wages, they say that "the fear that wages would fall if the tariff were removed, and the fall in prices would not be a clear gain to the consumer, is not warranted by the experience of Great Britain. Great Britain is a free-trade nation, and it is the most prosperous nation in the world except our own. Shoals of emigrants from the tariff-ridden nations of France, Germany,

Italy and Russia go to England to work. But Englishmen do not emigrate to those countries because the standard of living is lower. The general testimony is that the rate of wages for all mechanical trades is substantially higher in Great Britain than in those protectionist countries, while the prices of necessities are lower, leaving the Englishman a wider margin to live upon.

#### Attack Majority Statistics on Farm Products

"It is about sixty years since Great Britain adopted free trade, and during that time, according to a table published in Whitaker's Almanac, wages have increased 81.7 per cent. and prices only 3 per cent. It is, therefore, well seen that the abolition of the tariff in England did not bring down the rate of

wages. Neither would it in this country. If we remove the obstruction, allowing prices to sink to their natural level, the question of wages may be trusted to take care of itself."

Replying to the majority's statement in its report that an "increased demand for farm products" is a cause for advancing prices, the minority cite the wheat crop as having increased from less than 7 bushels per capita in 1900 to more than 8 in 1909; corn from 27 to 30 bushels per capita, and potatoes from almost 3 to more than 4 bushels. Notwithstanding the increase in the price of farm products, the farmer, they say, "has realized a small net return on his labor and investment by reason of the increased cost of articles necessary for him to purchase to carry on his business."

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☐ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. **Manufactured solely from a mineral base.** Every cylinder subject to *your* most rigid test before using. ☐ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ☐ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

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CHICAGO—The Armour Ammonia Works.  
CLEVELAND—Armour & Co.  
COVINGTON, KY.—Armour & Co., Cincinnati.  
DALLAS—Armour & Co.  
DENVER—Armour & Co.  
DETROIT—Baird & West.

EAST ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co.  
EL PASO—Armour & Co.  
FORT WORTH—Armour & Co.  
HOUSTON—Armour & Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS—August Hoffman, Majestic Bldg.  
JACKSONVILLE—Armour & Co.  
KANSAS CITY—Armour Packing Co.  
LOS ANGELES—Western W. Drug Co.  
LOUISVILLE—Armour & Co.  
MILWAUKEE—Armour & Co.  
NEW ORLEANS—Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.  
NEW YORK—The Armour Ammonia Works.  
NORFOLK, VA.—Armour & Co.  
OMAHA—Armour & Co., South Omaha.

PHILADELPHIA—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Armour & Co.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Armour & Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY—Armour & Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO—308 Postal Telegraph Bldg.  
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SEATTLE, WASH.—Armour & Co.  
SPOKANE—Armour & Co.  
ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co., 2030 Clark Ave.  
ST. PAUL—Armour & Co.  
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Owned and Operated by ARMOUR & COMPANY

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundred weight.

**Futures Advance but Movement Limited—  
Speculation Largely Professional—Hog  
Movement Still Moderate—Quality Fair  
—Feed Crop Conditions Improving—  
Product Stocks Still Light.**

There had been no important change in the provision market until Friday. (See page 39.) There have been some slight gains in lard. Pork has also improved a little, but the net changes in the market have not been such as to bring about any marked fluctuation. The exception to this has been the ribs market, which has been quite strong and made new high records for the month.

The situation in the future market seems to be very largely a professional one aside from daily operations by packing interests in connection with the daily manufacture or daily sales of product. There has been evidence on some days of more or less manipulation, and there has been quite a general disposition to believe that the market in pork was under the control of certain interests who were prepared to take in all the pork which could be tendered in September.

The cash demand has been of moderate proportions. The daily buying seems to be about sufficient to absorb the make of manufactured product, and there has been very little change in the stocks according to the estimates. The movement of hogs has not

been such as to point to any important accumulation. The receipts have been rather disappointing if anything. The receipts at the leading points last week were somewhat smaller than the preceding week, and so far this week there has been no improvement in the disposition to market hogs as reflected in the actual receipts.

The price has ruled fairly steady. The average for the past week was just about the same as the preceding week. This week there has been a little hardening in the market due to some disappointment at the movement West. The country does not seem to be at all a willing seller of hogs. The claim made by bulls is that they are not sellers because they haven't the supply in the country, while the bear claim is that the movement will increase steadily as soon as the question of the feed crops is definitely settled.

The winter deliveries still rule at a decided discount on the nearby deliveries, although January is higher than a year ago. The feeling reflected by this discount of the January is that the hog movement will assuredly increase a little later in the season. Of this there is no evidence either way at the moment. The country reports, however, are rather encouraging as to the situation.

The feed crop conditions have certainly

improved over a wide area since Aug. 1. During the past week there has been a general rain all through the Missouri Valley from northeastern Texas northward through the Dakotas to the Lakes, and this week there were general showers through the Northwest and the lake region, relieving to some extent the dry conditions in the Ohio States. These rains give ample moisture for the crop in the leading producing States for corn and also mean a very important change in the fall feed and forage question for livestock generally.

While there are some who are fearful that the weather conditions will not be sufficiently favorable in the fall to mature the crop, still the present conditions are suggestive of a large outturn, and with the change in the fall feed situation so favorable there is not the apprehension seen earlier in the month over the general feed stuff situation in the country. The situation in the corn market has not changed materially. There has been slow easing in values in corn and also a slow easing in values in oats. The price of mill feed, however, is very high.

The question of the supply of competing oils and fats is one which is affecting the ideas regarding lard values to an important extent. The advance in cottonseed oil to record quotations has been an influence on the bull side of the lard market, but the excitement in oil is looked upon to a greater or less extent as the result of speculative conditions rather than the result of any actual lessening of the prospective supply of oil

# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

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Refiners of the Celebrated  
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**PURE  
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LARD**



or any increase in the volume of consuming demand.

Export interest in product is still very limited. The shipments of meats were somewhat better the past week, but the decrease in the exports since Nov. 1 has been 143,000,000 pounds, compared with the small movement of last year, and the lard exports have been 160,000,000 pounds less. The decrease in cured meats has been much greater than the decrease in fresh meats.

**BEEF.**—The supplies are very small, and while business is light offerings are not equal to the demand. Family, \$19@19.50; mess, \$15@15.50; extra India mess, \$30.

**PORK.**—The market is very steady. Supplies are still small, but the demand is rather moderate. Mess is quoted at \$24.50@25; clear, \$22.50@24.50, and family, \$25@25.50.

**LARD.**—There is a quiet but steady market in city and Western lard. Supplies continue rather moderate, and the spot tone has been firm. City steam lard, \$11.75; Western, \$12.25; Middle West, \$11.85@11.95; Continent, \$12.55; South American, \$13.25; Brazil, kegs, \$14.25; compound, \$10.50@11.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1910:

**BACON.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 133,399 lbs.; Callao, Peru (including ham), 1,313 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,418 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 19,080 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 87,665 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,377 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 22,888 lbs.; Hull, England, 24,515 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,218,603 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 3,525 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 39,546 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 34,112 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, Mexico, 756 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 11,550 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 31,953 lbs.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 13, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.				
			Bbls.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Mauretania, Liverpool .....						1295	90	400	3480	
Baltic, Liverpool .....						2228	240	275	404	1330
*Minneapolis, London .....		20				196	50	25	620	7445
Oceanic, Southampton .....				100		108			150	
*New York, Southampton .....						404		56	1300	
Thespi, Manchester .....			25					104	600	
Toronto, Hull .....	604			150		480	75	128	1310	7365
*Bristol City, Bristol .....		20			20		35			600
*Furnessia, Glasgow .....		650	20			505	145		315	295
President Lincoln, Hamburg .....						10	340		3400	7890
Rotterdam, Rotterdam .....	4454				50	100	55		275	2000
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen.							100			
Barbarossa, Bremen .....							50			
Vaderland, Antwerp .....	5525				345			175	131	2420
Parthenia, Antwerp .....	9919									
Caroline, Havre .....	2540						30			
Oceania, Mediterranean .....						50			25	125
Hamburg, Mediterranean .....					30	10				250
San Giorgio, Mediterranean .....										12
Athina, Mediterranean .....			15							
Total .....	29752	100	250	5661	170	1210	603	7190	35092	
Last week .....	16377	480		4671	70	765	290	4343	27637	
Same time in 1909 .....	5269	7912	149	4694	462	741	648	3550	21728	

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

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ALL GRADES

TALLOW AND GREASE

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

**HAMS.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 6,725 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 47,500 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,815 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,382 lbs.; Curacao, Caribbean Sea, 703 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,336 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 205,860 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5,510 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,240 lbs.; Hull, England, 244,080 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 9,791 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 7,381 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 916 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 600,093 lbs.; London, England, 119,413 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 5,335 lbs.; Manchester, England, 7,592 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,097 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 44,772 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 9,638 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 2,253 lbs.; Port au Prince, Porto Rico, 2,435 lbs.; St. Thomas, Island of, 1,076 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 3,130 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,213 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 135 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,435 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 20 tcs.; London, England, 250 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,090 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 10 tcs.; Trinidad, W. I., 1,200 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Colon, Panama, 9,960 lbs.; Curacao, Caribbean Sea, 1,000 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,100 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 2,900 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 13,975 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,650 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 2,630 lbs.; Port au Prince, Porto Rico, 1,315 lbs.; St. Thomas, Island of, 1,240 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Callao, Peru, 5,740 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 16,860 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 5,796 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,013 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 6,815 lbs.; London, England, 76,092 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 22,859 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 9,756 lbs.

**TALLOW OIL.**—Macoris, San Domingo, 45 bbls.

**TONGUES.**—Liverpool, England, 5 bbls.

**CANNED MEAT.**—Algoa Bay, East Africa, 817 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 205 pkgs.; Callao, Peru, 20 pkgs.; Colon, Panama, 108 cs.; Curacao, Caribbean Sea, 17 pkgs.; Delagoa

Bay, East Africa, 91 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 350 pkgs.; Havre, France, 200 cs.; Hull, England, 160 pkgs.; Kingston, W. I., 111 pkgs.; Kribi, Cyprus, 136 pkgs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 16 cs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 66 cs.; Liverpool, England, 334 cs.; London, England, 117 cs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 74 pkgs.; Manchester, England, 868 cs.; Marseilles, France, 135 pkgs.; Martinique, W. I., 36 pkgs.; Malta, Spain, 42 pkgs.; Newcastle, England, 40 pkgs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 31 cs.; Puerto Mexico, Mexico, 70 cs.; St. Thomas, Island of, 29 pkgs.; Sydney, Australia, 297 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 51 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 27 pkgs.

#### DIXON'S STEEL CAR PAINT.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, N. J., has just gotten out a very attractive little booklet of envelope size on their plant for steel cars. The booklet not only goes into the merits of the Dixon paint for this service, but illustrates a number of different types of steel cars upon which Dixon's paint has given excellent service. The booklet also contains color chips showing the four colors in which Dixon's silica-graphite steel car paint is made. Anyone interested in steel car painting should send for a copy of this booklet, which will be forwarded free of charge.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 13, 1910, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
	Week Aug. 13, 1910.	Week Aug. 12, 1909.	
United Kingdom .....	162	762	19,490
Continent .....	267	189	8,111
So. & Cen. Am. ....	170	575	13,556
West Indies .....	877	932	34,929
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	255	462	10,105
Other countries ..	8	18	290
Total .....	1,739	2,938	86,471

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom .....	5,430,600	5,015,825	206,634,450
Continent .....	317,625	304,125	7,863,550
So. & Cen. Am. ....	63,425	248,500	5,098,725
West Indies .....	252,325	307,900	8,572,400
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	5,250	2,900	120,740
Other countries ..	7,200	2,400	278,275
Total .....	6,078,425	5,881,850	228,566,140

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom .....	3,905,400	2,800,950	172,990,866
Continent .....	4,160,450	1,874,512	92,427,034
So. & Cen. Am. ....	204,900	292,000	13,644,300
West Indies .....	898,900	876,973	30,549,620
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	8,308	2,115	603,664
Other countries ..	4,000	82,400	955,550
Total .....	9,241,958	5,928,950	311,201,034

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,137	2,793,600	5,556,300
Boston .....	145	612,150	20,508
Philadelphia .....		13,000	
Baltimore .....			1,381,250
New Orleans .....	457	15,000	116,000
Galveston .....		92,000	347,000
Montreal .....		2,507,000	1,726,000
Mobile .....		45,675	67,600
Total week .....	1,739	6,078,425	9,241,958
Precious week .....	2,162	7,586,350	9,577,294
Two weeks ago .....	2,102	5,613,925	3,809,695
Cor. week last y'r ..	2,938	5,881,850	5,928,950

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ....	17,294,200	24,973,000	7,678,800
Meats, lbs. ....	228,566,140	363,753,184	135,187,044
Lard, lbs. ....	311,201,034	471,412,999	160,211,965

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake .....	7/6	8c.	@11c.
Bacon .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter .....	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel .....	15/	15/	@24c.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The tallow market has been very firm this week, and there has been a further hardening in tone with very little stuff for sale. The market is well sold up, and spot goods are not available. Producers have been holding at full figures, and are unwilling to make any concessions or even meet the market on the old basis.

City tallow has been reported nominally unchanged at 7½c., but was also on the basis of 7½c. bid, with makers asking as high as 7¾c. Country tallows were very firm, and specials were held at full figures, with only a small amount for sale.

The London auction sale this week showed further advance in price there with a good volume of business. The offerings amounted to 1,430 casks, of which 1,370 casks sold at an average price of 35s., 9d., compared with 35s. 6d. the preceding week.

The production of tallow continues moderate, and with the outstanding contracts there has been very little free tallow available for the market. The purchases some time ago absorbed the supplies of the local producers, and there has been but little outside tallow brought in.

The firmness in other oils and fats has been a factor of a good deal of importance in the situation. There has been a general improvement and great excitement in cottonseed oil, and the advance of oil prices to figures which completely remove it from the competition with cheaper oils and fats has had a great deal of sympathetic influence on the market.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, 7½c. bid in hhds.; country, as to quality, 7½c. tcs.; specials, 7½@8c. tcs.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The oleo stearine market continues very steady, with prices held on the basis of 12c. Business of late has been at that figure, and there has been a scattered volume of trade, although no particular activity of demand has developed. One reason in part for this has possibly been the lack of advance in compound lard commensurate with the advance in oil. While there has been some advance in compound the upward movement has been rather slow and limited, and with oil stocks so exceedingly small it has followed that compound pro-

ducers were in the position of restricting consumption or paying rather moderate prices for stearine. The excitement in oil makes a very different situation for the compound makers, and they appear to be very cautious in their operations generally.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—There has been further hardening in the oil market, and offerings are limited. A fair demand is reported abroad, and the offerings available for this market are not heavy. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 10½@10¾c.; August-October shipments, 10c.; Ceylon, spot, 9½@9¾c.; September-October shipment, 9¼c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market shows further hardening of values, with limited supply both on the spot and to arrive. Trade demand continues of fair volume, and the general strength of the oil markets is evidently a factor. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 7@7½c.; do., to arrive, 6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@7¾c.; do., to arrive, 7½@7¾c.; palm kernels, for shipment, 9@9½c.

**CORN OIL.**—The supplies available are very moderate. The output is not heavy, and the supplies offering have not been equal to the demand. Prices are quoted at 7.10@7.15c.

**NEATSFOOT.**—The market is firm. Crude material is very firm and offerings have been well taken. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95@97c.; 30 do., 86c.; do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 69@70c.; low grade off yellow, 63@65c.

**LARD OIL.**—The market is quiet and about steady. Prices are quoted at 95@98c.

**OLEO OIL.**—There is a good demand at full prices. The foreign markets continue to take stuff in a very satisfactory way, and supplies seem well in hand. Rotterdam prices are quoted at about 66@67 florins. New York quotes extras 11¼c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The market is very quiet, with prices nominally steady at 13¾c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market has shown a little quieter tone, but is very steady. Spot is quoted at 7¼@7½c.

**GREASE.**—Trade is very quiet, with previous prices showing very little change. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½@6¾c.; bone, 6¼@7c.; house, 6½@6¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 7@7½c. nominal.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The market is nominal, with very little stuff offering. Yellow, 6¼@7c. nominal, and white at 7¼@7½c. nominal.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1910:

**BEEF.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 168 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 10 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 16 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls., 288,572 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 13 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 17 tcs.; Halifax, Nova Scotia, 25 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 415 bbls., 25 tcs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6 tcs., 17 bbls., 4,914 lbs.; Havre, France, 30 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 6 tcs., 43 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 389,485 lbs., 225 tcs., 220 bbls.; Lisbon, Portugal, 50 bbls.; London, England, 58,427 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 15 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 58 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 201 bbls., 17 tcs.; Port au Prince, Porto Rico, 15 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 311 bbls.; Southampton, England, 248,166 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 79 bbls., 32 tcs.; Turks Island, W. I., 6 bbls.

**LARD.**—Aberdeen, Scotland, 51,884 lbs.; Accra, Syria, 12,500 lbs.; Algoa Bay, East Africa, 9,800 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 6,725 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 167,588 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 8,750 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 88,137 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 21,975 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 12,071 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 2,460 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,815 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 101,971 lbs.; Curacao, Caribbean Sea, 2,855 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 41,230 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, East Africa, 4,800 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 26,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 190,615 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 3,146 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,156 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,667,290 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 197,975 lbs.; Inagua, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 248,160 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 8,013 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,020 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 201,364 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 38,924 lbs.; Lima, Peru, 5,790 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 7,244 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 512,489 lbs.; London, England, 57,310 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 27,160 lbs.; Manchester, England, 199,742 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 140,623 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 20,012 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 17,550 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 20,234 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 17,101 lbs.; Port au Prince, Porto Rico, 31,383 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 5,500 lbs.; Rostock, Russia, 47,500 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 13,300 lbs.; Southampton, England, 57,762 lbs.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 5,120 lbs.; St. Thomas, Island of, 7,021 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 774,949 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 21,636 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,855 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 9,190 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 19,389 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 66,640 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Demerara, British Guiana, 250 gals.; London, England, 10 bbls.

**PORK.**—Colon, Panama, 31 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Halifax, Nova Scotia, 15

# SOYA BEAN OIL

## AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6½ bbls.; Inagua, W. I., 6 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 10 bbls.; Kingston, Jamaica, 127 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 75 bbls.; Macoris, San Domingo, 16 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 20 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 100 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 65 bbls.; Port au Prince, Porto Rico, 30 bbls.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 50 tcs., 227 bbls.; St. Thomas, Island of, 9 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 285 bbls., 46 tcs.; Turks Island, W. I., 5 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 35 pkgs.

#### MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The hog run this past week has been only fair, and not burdensome to the packer. In fact, the cash demand for all cuts of meats for immediate shipment has increased daily, and as the stocks are not large, the packers have marked up their prices. We wrote several weeks ago that we were looking forward to this demand. It certainly is in evidence, and as the cotton picking season has just commenced in the South, and the foreigner has been living on a hand-to-mouth basis on his supplies, particularly lard, we feel that if these values are kept steady and even at a gradual advance, the stocks will be reduced to a minimum before the first of November. Of course, a great deal will depend upon the receipts of hogs and the support that will be given to the market in the trading pit.

#### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½¢.

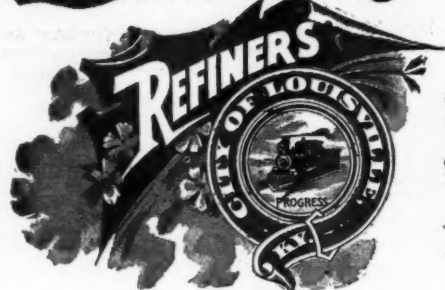
Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½¢.

#### CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Sterne & Sons Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 17.—In the ammoniate market prices are without change from last week, blood having sold at \$2.90 and tankage at \$2.75 and 10, basis Chicago and Missouri River for prompt, with 5c. per unit per month premium paid for deferred shipments. The position is a very strong one, and prices are not likely to be any lower, as the demand is still active. We recommend purchases at prevailing prices, and believe that waiting longer will only make buying all the more difficult, as we believe when the season fairly opens that ammoniates will be higher than they were last season. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

# Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL  
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL  
PROGRESS COOKING OIL  
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL  
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW  
ADDIT SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

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## LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

#### SOUTHERN MARKETS

##### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 18.—September crude cottonseed oil, 55¢; October, 48¢; very little doing. Meal weaker and poor demand for September. Hulls, \$7.50, Atlanta, loose.

##### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 55¢; none offering. Prime 8 per cent. meal dull; nominally \$26 per short ton. Hulls scarce; nominally \$10 per ton, loose.

#### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 17.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90@2 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90¢@\$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4¾¢ per lb.; talc, 1½¢@1¾¢ per lb.; silex, \$18@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35 and in bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½¢@4¾¢ per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 5½¢@5½¢ per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1800 lbs., 7½¢ per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½¢ per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, about 1,200 lbs., 9@9½¢ per lb.; green olive oil, 70@75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 75@80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½¢@6¾¢ per

lb.; peanut oil, 70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½¢@9¾¢ per lb.; Cochin coconut oil 10¼@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 9@10c. per lb.; corn oil, 7@7.10c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 7½¢@7¾¢ per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 7¾¢ per lb.; special tallow in tcs., 8¾¢ per lb.; oleo stearine, 11½@12c. per lb.; house grease, 7@7½¢ per lb.; brown grease, 6¾¢ per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6½¢@6¾¢ per lb.

#### ST. JOSEPH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 16.

While the cattle trade was of an unsatisfactory character last week to shippers, there was not much change noted in prices for any of the grades of stock and this week is starting in with some small show of a stronger turn. We are not getting many steers that are selling above \$7.25, and the bulk of steers are going in a range of \$5.75@6.75, with Westerns largely at \$4.00@4.75; fat cows and heifers, mostly \$3.50@4.00; veals, up to \$7.50.

The hog market has taken an upward turn of late and is showing quite a degree of activity. The supplies are running moderate here as well as at the outside markets and the demand is good. Lightweights are still the most attractive sellers and are commanding top figures, but the range in prices is quite wide, in fact uncommonly wide for this market, and will perhaps not narrow down much before the winter crop begins to come. At present the top grades of light are selling at \$8.85, and the bulk of all weights, \$8.30@8.80.

Sheep supplies are not running heavy at this point, and the market is steady. Most of the supplies are coming from the ranges, and there is a fair sprinkling of feeder grades, although not enough to supply the demand. Best fat lambs are selling at \$7.

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HAS HAD  
THE SAMPLE

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KNOW

WHAT'S  
WHAT

THAT'S  
WHAT!

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Just Brokers  
LABORATORY  
CHICAGO  
Established 1886

# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Greatly Excited—Immense Advance in Prices—Speculation Active—Record Quotations for Nearby and Forward Deliveries — Crop Situation Uncertain — Crude Oil Strong.**

The oil market has shown very great excitement and very great strength during the week. Prices have advanced with great rapidity, and each day has made new high records only to be immediately broken. The trading has been heavy and largely in the October and November deliveries. This buying has been very heavy for short account, and in this respect the advance has weakened the technical position of the market, although there has been no evidence of any over-bought position, but the condition has become so strained that there has been a great feeling of caution and a great deal of apprehension.

As soon as October oil moved across the 8c. line it seemed to be the signal for a general covering movement which carried the market up  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound. The trading was particularly heavy and excited. The upward movement did not seem to be so much due to any change in the crop situation or to the question of demand on the other but rather due to the position of the short in-

terest which became a very precarious one. There had been a large amount of October and November oil sold with the idea that the movement of new crude would result in a pressure on the market. The crude market, however, did not show any signs of weakening in the fall deliveries, and there developed a large amount of buying on account of the premium of crude over the parity of refined. This absorbed what offerings there were and left the shorts in a position where they had to bid the market up on themselves in order to get out.

To what point the market will be carried by the excitement is, of course, uncertain, but the advance in values has not changed the general situation of affairs to any extent excepting, perhaps, the weakening of the technical position of the market through the covering of the shorts and the possible accumulating of lines of long oil as prices have advanced. Such violent movement in values is usually followed by violent reactions. The nearby deliveries have also been very strong, but the question of the nearby deliveries is not a factor in the market, for the time being. August is almost over, and the September delivery is reported about evened up. The stocks of oil are extremely small, and those who hold oil are retaining

it against their trade requirements, and if they have any surplus are not disposed to part with it until there is a greater certainty regarding the time for the new crop of oil.

The prices quoted for new crude have been extremely high. September crude is almost a nominal quotation. Although there is a little business reported quotations have been very difficult to obtain accurately. October crude was reported as high as 50c. a gallon and November, December and January at 46c. to 47c. These prices show a position of the market well over the refined parity and the pronounced strength in the crude market, and the reported high prices for seed where sales have been made tended still further to disturb the speculative short interest.

The position of the market for other oils and fats has been firm. There has been a little hardening in lard; tallow is also very firm, and foreign oils have made a slight gain. The actual movement in prices of competing commodities, however, has been limited, but there has been a general improvement in tone.

The crop situation is being watched with a very great deal of interest. There have been showers in northern and eastern Texas and quite general showers throughout the balance of the belt. In central Texas and

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AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.  
San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.

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INCORPORATED 1885

## COTTON SEED OIL

**SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil**

**WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil**

**DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil**

**APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil**

**BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil**

**NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil**

**ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil**

**REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.**

portions of southern Texas the drought continued, and temperatures have been very high. There has been a very great deal of apprehension as to the position of the Texas crop and very marked deterioration in the drought-affected sections as feared.

A report by one of the crop-reporting bureaus issued this week made a loss in the Texas condition for the half month of 12 points. There was slight loss in one or two other States, but gains in several, so that the total decline in condition for the half month was 3.2, making the present condition of cotton 73.2, against 76.4 July 25, and 70 last year. The estimates which have come from Texas have varied all the way from last week's figures of about 2,400,000 bales ex-linters up to about 3,500,000 bales with the more popular estimates around 3,000,000 and 3,250,000 bales. The crop in Oklahoma is believed to be in very fine condition, promising possibly 75 per cent. more cotton than last year. The general estimates of the crop range from pessimistic claims of less than 11,000,000 up to more hopeful figures of slightly in excess of 12,000,000 bales.

On Thursday there was very great excitement and further strong advance in prices. There was very heavy trading in the new crop deliveries, and shorts were excited buyers at rapidly advancing quotations. Reports of foreign demand, of better home demand, of excited crude markets and heavy margin calls on shorts were important factors in the advance. Estimates that fully 100,000 barrels have been taken so far this season for new crop shipment were current. On the last call a quieter feeling prevailed, shorts were less anxious and prices reacted.

### Closing prices:

Saturday, Aug. 13.—Spot, \$0.55@10; August, \$0.55@10; September, \$0.65@9.70; October, \$8.21@8.23; November, \$7.26@7.27; December, \$6.99@7; January, \$6.97@7; February, \$7@7.15; March, \$7.03@7.10; good off, \$8.50@10; off, \$8.50@9.75; winter, \$11@11.99; summer, \$10.50@11.49. Sales were: September, 100, \$9.65; October, 1,700, \$8.18@8.20; November, 5,300, \$7.25@7.27; December, 800, \$7; January, 900, \$6.96@6.97. Futures closed 2 to 25 advance. Total sales, 8,900. Prime crude S. E. November-December-January, 46c.

Monday, Aug. 15.—Spot, \$0.75@10.25; August, \$0.75@10; September, \$0.65@9.72; October, \$8.22@8.23; November, \$7.25@7.26; December, \$6.98@6.99; January, \$6.97@6.99; February, \$7@7.04; March, \$7.04@7.09; good off, \$8.50@9.75; off, \$8.50@9.75; winter, \$10.65@11.45; summer, \$10.60@11.50. Sales were: September, 1,400, \$9.66@9.76; October, 5,000, \$8.19@8.23; November, 1,800, \$7.25@7.27; December, 1,700, \$6.98@7; January, 200, \$6.98. Futures closed 20 advance to 1 decline.

Total sales 10,100. Prime crude S. E. November-December-January, 47c.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.—Spot, \$10@11; August, \$9.75@10; September, \$9.60@9.63; October, \$8.41@8.42; November, \$7.36@7.38; December, \$7.11@7.13; January, \$7.11@7.15; February, \$7.09@7.20; March, \$7.13@7.20; good off, \$8.50@9.65; off, \$8.50@9.65; winter, \$10.75@14; summer, \$10.65@14. Sales were: September, 700, \$9.53@9.70; October, 5,300, \$8.21@8.41; November, 4,100, \$7.24@7.37; December, 3,500, \$6.99@7.12; January, 1,200, \$7@7.09; March, 1,100, \$7.05@7.06. Futures closed 25 advance to 5 decline. Total sales, 15,900. Prime crude S. E. November-December-January, 46c.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Spot, \$9.80@12; August, \$9.80@11; September, \$9.65@9.70; October, \$8.68@8.69; November, \$7.50@7.51; December, \$7.26@7.27; January, \$7.27@7.28; February, \$7.27@7.40; March, \$7.30@7.40; good off, \$8.75@9.70; off, \$8.75@9.70; winter, \$10.50@15; summer, \$10.77@11.50. Sales were: September, 500, \$9.66@9.70; October, 11,000, \$8.46@8.69; November, 7,400, \$7.47@7.52; December, 3,300, \$7.20@7.27; January, 1,100, \$7.19@7.22. Futures closed 20 decline to 27 advance. Total sales, 22,300. Prime crude S. E. October, 50c.

Thursday, Aug. 18.—Spot, \$0.50@14; August, \$0.70@11.50; September, \$9.70@9.73; October, \$8.77@8.80; November, \$7.64@7.66; December, \$7.40@7.43; January, \$7.35@7.43; February, \$7.78@7.46; March, \$7.40@7.49; good off, \$8.50@12; off, \$8.25@9.75; winter, \$10@14; summer, \$10.60@14. Sales were: September, 1,300, \$9.70@9.75; October, 3,700, \$8.70@8.88; November, 7,800, \$7.57@7.74; December, 2,600, \$7.28@7.51; January, 1,500, \$7.30@7.46; March, 600, \$7.36@7.45. Futures closed 5 decline to 14 advance. Total sales, 17,500. Prime crude S. E. October, 51c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Aug. 17, 1910, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

#### From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	50
Aarhus, Denmark	—	12	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	25	125
Acajutla, Salvador	8	19	78
Acapulco, Mexico	—	—	16
Adelaide, Australia	—	113	4
Alexandria, Egypt	—	1,927	3,502
Algiers, Algeria	—	748	7,045
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	24	199	442
Amapola, Honduras	—	103	32
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	50
Ancona, Italy	—	735	5,494
Amata Bay	—	5	—
Antigua, W. I.	—	153	154
Antofagasta, Chile	—	43	5
Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,955	2,825
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	19	16
Auckland, New Zealand	—	383	138
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	7	—
Asua, West Indies	—	14	102
Bahia, Brazil	24	62	—
Barbadoes, W. I.	—	948	1,303
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	47
Bari, Italy	—	—	225
Beira, E. Africa	—	226	88
Beirut, Syria	—	148	543
Belfast, Ireland	—	55	140
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	—	124
Bergen, Norway	—	815	690
Biscaglia, Italy	—	—	75
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	—	—	5
Boca del Toro	—	19	—
Bombay, India	—	7	—
Bordeaux, France	—	200	2,806
Braila, Roumania	—	490	1,155
Bremen, Germany	—	150	630
Bridgeton, W. I.	—	—	60
Brisbane, Australia	—	—	19
Bristol, England	—	—	75
Buenos Ayres, A. R.	—	11,490	12,173
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	125
Calabarien, Cuba	—	33	20
Cairo, Egypt	—	246	484
Callao, Peru	—	362	23
Calcutta, India	—	5	236
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,551	1,744
Cardenas, Cuba	—	18	6
Cardiff, Wales	—	10	85
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	10
Carupano, Venezuela	—	8	26
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	14	685	543

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Christiania, Norway .....	—	3,419	2,152	Progreso, Mexico .....	—	158	128	Manchester, England .....	—	130	4,600
Christiansted, Danish W. I. .	—	5	105	Puerto Plata, San Dom. ....	—	2,139	1,274	Marseilles, France .....	—	250	27,366
Cienfuegos, Cuba .....	—	183	450	Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. .	—	32	590	Naples, Italy .....	—	100	650
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela ..	—	67	130	Ravenna, Italy .....	—	1,150	5,689	Odessa, Russia .....	—	—	50
Colon, Panama .....	57	2,690	1,540	Rosario, Arg. Rep. ....	—	4,315	6,751	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	29,167	85,583
Constantinople, Turkey .....	—	7,681	35,180	Rotterdam, Holland .....	25	36,305	13,128	Santiago, Cuba .....	—	—	50
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	5,535	1,784	St. Croix, W. I. ....	—	10	4	Stavanger, Norway .....	—	535	298
Corinto, Nicaragua .....	—	48	60	St. John, N. F. ....	—	74	106	Trieste, Austria .....	—	—	6,570
Cork, Ireland .....	—	400	—	St. Kitts, W. I. ....	—	484	338	Venice, Italy .....	—	600	1,350
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	31	6	St. Lucia, W. I. ....	—	—	128	Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	959	789
Curacao, Leeward Islands ..	8	49	43	St. Martin, W. I. ....	—	—	191	Total .....	161	54,282	254,306
Danzig, Germany .....	—	430	820	St. Thomas, W. I. ....	—	39	37				
Dedagatch, Turkey .....	—	625	2,048	Salonica, Turkey .....	—	1,121	5,597				
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa .....	21	658	350	Samana, San Dom. ....	—	—	156				
Demerara, Br. Guiana .....	60	2,438	2,625	Sanchez, San Dom. ....	—	52	163				
Domoliva, W. I. ....	—	160	—	San Domingo City, San Dom..	—	1,300	1,323	Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	50	—
Drontheim, Norway .....	—	560	275	San Jose, C. R. ....	—	—	17	Canada .....	—	22,682	21,993
Dublin, Ireland .....	226	7,949	3,914	Santiago, Cuba .....	—	613	552	Hamburg, Germany .....	—	175	—
Dundee, Scotland .....	—	25	25	Santos, Brazil .....	—	490	109	Liverpool, England .....	10	60	20
Dunedin, New Zealand .....	—	41	500	Savanna, Colombia .....	—	23	4	Mexico (including overland) ..	103	53,100	101,969
Dunkirk, France .....	—	600	500	Sfax, Tunisia .....	—	—	47	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	—	2,825
E. London, Cape Colony .....	—	—	154	Shanghai, China .....	—	—	10	Total .....	113	76,032	136,507
Flume, Austria .....	—	—	225	Sierra Leone, Africa .....	—	41	—				
Fremantle, Australia .....	—	28	45	Smyrna, Turkey .....	—	963	2,800				
Galatz, Roumania .....	—	3,467	6,806	Soua, Tunisia .....	—	—	450				
Genoa, Italy .....	—	15,976	50,523	Southampton, England .....	—	1,660	949	Recapitulation.			
Georgetown, Br. Guiana .....	—	—	10	Stavanger, Norway .....	—	10	—	From New York .....	1,364	234,900	469,894
Gibara, Cuba .....	—	—	4	Stettin, Germany .....	—	150	2,850	From New Orleans .....	161	54,121	254,366
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	175	860	Stockholm, Sweden .....	—	327	375	From Galveston .....	—	13,197	44,199
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	3,740	3,885	Surinam, Dutch Guiana .....	—	39	13	From Baltimore .....	—	4,410	3,754
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	1,400	1,000	Sydney, Australia .....	—	266	391	From Philadelphia .....	—	104	1,281
Grenada, W. I. ....	—	—	11	Syracuse, Sicily .....	—	25	225	From Savannah .....	—	47,587	62,798
Guadeloupe, W. I. ....	—	3,617	2,622	Tampico, Mexico .....	—	250	293	From Newport News .....	—	6,450	10,950
Guantanamo, Cuba .....	—	40	127	Tonsberg, Norway .....	—	230	—	From Norfolk .....	—	8,524	9,016
Halifax, Nova Scotia .....	—	—	24	Trieste, Austria .....	—	1,159	10,861	From all other ports .....	113	75,919	136,507
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	6,381	11,462	Trinidad, Island of .....	—	424	528	Total .....	1,638	446,850	993,065
Hango, Russia .....	—	—	20	Trondhjem, Norway .....	—	50	—				
Havana, Cuba .....	—	3,141	2,195	Tunis, Algeria .....	—	—	2,105				
Havre, France .....	—	3,982	12,561	Valparaiso, Chile .....	111	4,972	4,155				
Helsingfors, Finland .....	—	33	20	Varna, Bulgaria .....	—	35	—				
Hull, England .....	—	900	580	Venice, Italy .....	—	9,055	72,686				
Inagua, W. I. ....	—	—	7	Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	578	671				
Inique, Chile .....	—	902	—	Wellington, New Zealand ..	—	45	206				
Jacmel, Haiti .....	—	3	—	Yokohama, Japan .....	—	10	18				
Jamaica, W. I. ....	—	125	—	Total .....	1,364	236,264	469,894				
Kavala, Turkey .....	—	—	225								
Kingston, W. I. ....	95	3,458	3,257								
Kobe, Japan .....	—	—	25								
Konigsberg, Germany .....	—	—	50								
Kustendji, Roumania .....	—	2,300	6,800								
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	22	331								
La Libertad, Salvador .....	—	—	5								
La Plata .....	—	38	—								
La Union .....	—	—	5								
Leghorn, Italy .....	—	4,738	19,976								
Liverpool, England .....	150	10,553	6,529								
London, England .....	10	11,549	8,825								
Macoris, San Domingo .....	225	638	405								
Malmo, Sweden .....	—	250	155								
Malta, Island of .....	25	2,598	4,144								
Manaos, Brazil .....	—	—	6								
Manchester, England .....	25	4,580	1,645								
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	—	348	218								
Maracaibo, Venezuela .....	—	59	304								
Marseilles, France .....	—	6,240	44,165								
Martinique, W. I. ....	219	4,006	4,907								
Massawa, Eritrea .....	—	—	84								
Matanzas, W. I. ....	12	164	144								
Mazatlan, Mexico .....	—	11	—								
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	161	272								
Montego Bay, W. I. ....	—	103	—								
Monte Cristi, San Dom. ....	—	—	368								
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	8,359	6,450								
Naples, Italy .....	—	3,024	9,567								
Nickeril .....	5	5	—								
Nipe, Cuba .....	—	19	—								
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	—	—	81								
Oran, Algeria .....	—	453	1,248								
Palermo, Sicily .....	—	975	975								
Panderna, Asia .....	—	76	118								
Para, Brazil .....	—	448	64								
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. .	5	—	—								
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	503	953								
Port Antonio, Jamaica .....	—	83	128								
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	5	162	211								
Port Barrios, C. A. ....	—	58	96								
Port Cabello, Venezuela .....	—	73	147								
Port Limon, Costa Rica .....	10	545	433								
Port Maria, Jamaica .....	—	9	—								
Port Natal, Cape Colony .....	—	12	66								
Port of Spain, W. Indies .....	—	30	20								
Port Said, Egypt .....	—	174	759								
Preveza, Turkey .....	—	—	25								

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**THE FOOS MFG. CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1878

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## From Monday Morning Till Saturday Night without attention



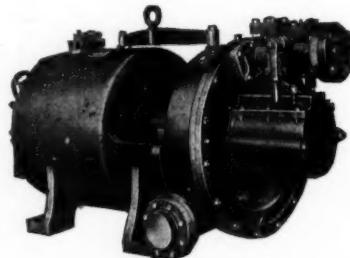
*Exceptional power plant performance results from the use of  
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*The following is an example—*

"We have in use a 100 Kw. Steam Turbine, Curtis type, made by the General Electric Company. This has been in operation nine or ten months and has been giving us excellent satisfaction. It is our experience that it uses less steam than a steam engine for the same class of work and the plant is exceptionally satisfactory on account of requiring practically no attention.

"We occasionally start it up on Monday morning and it runs continuously day and night up to Saturday night without any attention whatever. It requires about 14 gallons of oil to fill the machine and this runs from two to three months without any change. We then take the oil out and replace it with new, using the oil which we take out for other purposes so that the oil cost is almost nothing. We have had no repairs or breaks of any kind on the plant, and were we installing another electric plant we have no hesitation in saying that we would buy the same kind of an outfit."

*Curtis Steam Turbine Generating Sets are made  
in sizes suitable for every use. The smallest will  
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Philadelphia, Pa. . . . . Witherspoon Building  
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Charleston, W. Va. . . . . Charleston Nat'l Bank Building  
Pittsburg, Pa. . . . . Park Building  
Richmond, Va. . . . . 712 Mutual Building  
Atlanta, Ga. . . . . Empire Building

New Orleans, La. . . . . Hennen Building  
Cincinnati, Ohio, Perin Building, Fifth and Race Sts.  
Columbus, Ohio, Columbus Savings and Trust Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio . . . . . Citizens Building  
Nashville, Tenn. . . . . Stahlman Bldg.  
Detroit, Mich. Majestic Building (Soliciting Agent)  
St. Louis, Mo. . . . . Wainwright Building  
Kansas City, Mo. . . . . Dwight Building  
Oklahoma City, Okla. Culbertson Bldg. (Sol'g Agt.)  
Dallas, Texas, Scollard Building (Soliciting Agent)  
Butte, Montana . . . . . Phoenix Building

Duluth, Minn. . . . . Providence Bldg.  
Minneapolis, Minn. . . . . Phoenix Building  
Denver, Colo. . . . . Kittredge Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah . . . . . Dooly Building  
San Francisco, Cal. . . . . Union Trust Building  
Los Angeles, Cal. . . . . Delta Building  
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# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market is about holding steady on the basis of prices that were established last week, but is easier on native hides of all kinds as compared with the prices that packers have been asking of late. Tanners are showing no disposition to pay any premium to secure further supplies, and packers are disposed to meet old prices whenever they have anything to offer over previous sales. Although the cattle receipts are largely of branded hides these show a firmer tone than native stock, and packers continue to talk strong, especially on butt brands and Colorados. The last sales effected of both native steers and heavy native cows were at  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. less than the rates lately talked by packers. Native steers continue steady on the basis of  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. for August salting, and last sales at this price included stock ahead into late August. Some late June and July salting is offered at  $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. and older salting at corresponding rates. Texas steers are unchanged on the basis of 14c. for heavies, 13c. for lights and 12c. for extremes, and these prices are top for these at present, although some "tanning packers" are talking that they are too cheap. Butt brands are unchanged at  $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Packers continue to talk strong on these until they get caught up on previous sales, but buyers refuse to bid over  $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. for any stock ahead. Colorados are in a similar position as butt brands and quotable at 13c. Last trading was at this price, although it is reported that a bid of  $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. was declined for some ahead. Branded cows are top at 12c., and the prospects are for large receipts of this class of cattle. Native cows are steady but no firmer. Light cows are being kept booked up at  $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., and late sales were at this. Late July and August heavy cows last sold at 14c., and the market is top at this, although some packers who are sold ahead have been talking  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native bulls are nominally not quotable over  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. Some packers have been talking up to 12c., but there is no demand above  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded bulls rule at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., though some are held at 11c.

Later.—Packer hides rule steady on the basis of last prices with a fairly good general inquiry, and most selections are being kept closely picked up. The largest packer is reported to have sold 1,200 July and August salting native bulls at 12c. Country hides continue to show a less strong tone than formerly. Late receipt buffs are offered rather freely at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. and also short-haired heavy cows at  $11\frac{3}{4}$ c. Late receipt all No. 2 buffs are offered here now at 10c., which is less than was previously asked. A sale is reported from an outside Western point of a block of late receipt short-haired 25-lb. and up cows amounting to several cars, and possibly as much as 5,000 at a trifle over 11c., probably  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c., selected and delivered at the buyer's tannery. The buyer figures that the buffs in this lot did not cost him over  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c., as the hides contained a good percentage of extremes.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The large Eastern

and Western tanners continue to hold off from operating to any extent in the country market, and there are further reports of curtailment in tanning, but the requirements of smaller tanners is sufficient to keep prices fairly steady, as their purchases just about take care of the moderate sized receipts coming forward at present. About all of the sales of late have been of scattering car lots, and no large transactions have been effected. The largest operators seem to think that there will be plenty of short-haired hides during the next few months to take care of the present reduced consumption, and they are not showing any disposition to anticipate their wants. Buffs continue quotable at a range of  $11@11\frac{1}{2}$ c. for current receipts, but the outside price is not being realized except for strictly all short-haired stock of nearly all No. 1's, and regular offerings running about  $5@10$  per cent. shedders are being made by Chicago dealers at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. Some further small sales are reported at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c., and special lots as mentioned above at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy cows are in fair demand, and small sales of all late receipt lots are being made right along at  $11\frac{1}{2}@11\frac{3}{4}$ c., according to percentage of firsts and whether strictly all short hair or not. The offerings of heavy cows are in less quantities than buff. Extremes also rule unchanged at  $11\frac{3}{4}@12$ c. for good lots, with small sales at these prices. Heavy steers are quiet, and no trading is reported in these. Prices asked still range all the way from  $11\frac{1}{2}@13$ c., according to hair and take-off, but no business has been noted at the outside price and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. is considered top for best parcels. Heavy bulls are steady around 10c. for late receipts, with still some export inquiry noted.

**CALFSKINS.**—The stocks on hand and receipts coming forward are light, but holders are beginning to show more disposition to trade, as they find buyers are holding off at the advances asked, and some sales are expected of Chicago city skins at  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c., though no present offerings of these are reported under  $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. Business is also looked for in outside cities before long at  $16@16\frac{1}{4}$ c. and countries at  $15@15\frac{1}{2}$ c., though most lots are now held slightly higher. Supplies of kips are light, but the market is rather easy, and countries are not quoted over  $12@12\frac{1}{4}$ c. Light calf continues nominal at  $\$1.07\frac{1}{2}@1.12\frac{1}{2}$  and deacons at  $87\frac{1}{2}@92\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Later.—Calfskins.—The market on these is in a much firmer position than most parties have been lead to believe. Large buyers report that they have been turned down on bids of  $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. for strictly Chicago city skins out of first salt, and that such lots are now firmly held at 17c., with August skins pretty closely picked up. One big packer's skins can be obtained at  $17\frac{1}{2}$ c., but others are talking  $\frac{1}{4}@1\frac{1}{2}$ c. more.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Some trading has been reported in choice lots of packer August lambs at from  $82\frac{1}{2}@85$ c., but some other lots of these are obtainable at  $75@80$ c. Packer shearlings are offered at  $72\frac{1}{2}@75$ c. Country shearlings range from  $30@45$ c. and lambs  $40@55$ c., as to lots.

**HORSEHIDES** are in demand for mixed cities and countries at  $\$3.80$ ; some held  $\$3.85$ .

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Buyers do not appear as anxious for common varieties as formerly, and late arrivals of Puerto Cabellos, Orinoco, Bogotas and Central Americans have not been reported taken as yet. It is reported that some recent sales were effected of Californias at  $20\frac{1}{2}$ c. f. o. b. California, but the market on these now is quoted up to 21c. f. o. b. The River Plate market continues

firm, but some importers state that it would be difficult to secure some of the extreme prices that have been asked of late on these descriptions. Arrivals today include 2,250 Bogotas, etc., per the S. S. Oruba.

**WET-SALTED HIDES.**—Cables here state that the Sansinena auction was not held Wednesday, but the hides were sold on Thursday. Some parties talk that the market at the River Plate is not quite as strong, but no sales have been noted of late.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No sales are noted, and the market continues quiet. One packer was credited with carrying 15,000 branded steers of June, July and August salting, but there are rumors of most of the June and July salting having been recently booked out to a tannery. It is also reported that one packer is in the market to buy some cows.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The market on hides continues quiet, owing chiefly to the fact that most dealers at nearby points are entertaining such high views that they are unable to interest buyers. Buyers state that present receipt hides in some sections of New York State are running very grubby at present, and on account of this they are not disposed to bid much over the price for seconds on a flat basis. State cows running back in salting are steady around  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat for car lots, and smaller parcels range from  $10@10\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat, according to quality, etc. Pennsylvania, etc., buffs range in price from  $11@11\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected, but few sales have been noted of late. Buyers report paying  $12@12\frac{1}{4}$ c. selected for good lots of Pennsylvania and Ohio extremes that are all short-haired and running a small percentage of seconds. The calfskin market is firm with a good inquiry but very limited offerings. Buyers of New York City skins have been unable to pick up any straight car lots here, and state that prices are firm on the basis of  $\$1.40$ ,  $\$1.90$  and  $\$2.30$ . Outside cities are also in limited supply and firm at  $\$1.25@1.30$ ,  $\$1.75@1.80$  and  $\$2.05@2.10$ . Countries are only obtainable, as a rule, in limited lots, and prices rule firm at  $\$1.20@1.25$ ,  $\$1.65@1.70$  and  $\$1.90@2$ , selected.

## European Markets.

Cables received here regarding the Nijini Fair state that the offerings there are very large, and that as holders' views as a rule are about 15 per cent. above those of buyers, no business of consequence has as yet been effected. Some moderate sized sales are reported made here of Courland Scharren slaughter headless dry calfskins at around  $49\frac{1}{2}$ c. Some business is reported in cows, and high prices are claimed on these. Sales are reported of choice Swedish cows at  $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. c. i. f., with 3 per cent. shrinkage, and this is the general asking price for these, although one buyer claims to be able to secure these at 13c. Some trading is also reported in Norwegian cows at 13c., c. i. f., with 3 per cent. shrinkage.

## Boston.

The market continues to rule steady to firm at  $11\frac{1}{4}@11\frac{1}{2}$ c. for buffs, with sales at both prices and also sales of extremes at  $12\frac{1}{4}$ c., and some all short-haired Ohio extremes not obtainable under  $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. South-erns also keep steady at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for good lots.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

# Chicago Section

According to the tax lists, there are very few, if any, rich people in Chicago.

It seems to be quite cool enough to suit Cannon and Aldrich—in some sections, at any rate.

Frank Follansbee, president of the Clyde Machine Works Company, says: "Get the Clyde Habit!"

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 13, averaged 8.86 cents per pound.

The shades of night were falling fast  
As down the pike McCarthy passed,  
And ever and anon, said he:  
"These shades have not a thing on me!"

Yours truly has 22 hats bet that no packer or employee will be sent to jail this trip. The sizes are all of the pinhead variety, of course.

In days of old when knights were bold,  
And barons held their sway;  
They had not Landis on their track,  
As "beef barons" have today.  
But he had to discharge Urien!

Bert Ellis has longer arms than George Hull, the difference in length being the only thing in the way of deciding just how long that pickerel was "they" caught in Delavan lake last week.

Extract from Billy Hooten's diary, under date of Aug. 15:

"You cannot always sometimes tell,  
It may be cooler down in ———."

[Mr. Hooten offers a prize for supplying the missing word.]

Alphonso says that being King of Spain gets one used to having attempts made on your life, but he did not expect it of Sir Tummas, and by drowning at that. What could anyone expect, anyhow, going out in a boat named Shamrock III?

H. H. Brunt, formerly Western manager of Edward Valk & Company, at Chicago, has resigned that place and the business heretofore conducted by the Chicago office of the company will be done direct through the New York office until further notice.

GEORGE M. BRILL. HORACE C. GARDNER.  
**BRILL & GARDNER**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
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**DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.**  
**THE PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS**  
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

There are a whole lot of people, who do not keep posted on the dope sheet, who wonder why W. J. Peerless B. picked up that prohibition plank, which they made him walk. Perhaps it was the only piece of lumber he hadn't used in all his previous platforms.

J. B. Gibson, for many years connected with the North Western Fertilizer Company, Chicago, well known and highly respected in the trade, died at Cambridge, O., on Aug. 7. Mr. Gibson had been unable to attend to business for over two years and was unconscious for ten days prior to his death.

After he had hooked that big pickerel, Hull says that Ellis, without any fuss, began to reel the fish in, and when he had hauled it up to the end of the pole, he turned to Hull and asked: "What shall I do now?" and George replied, "Guess there's nothing left for you to do, Bert, but climb out on the pole and bring him in!"

E. Rechnitzer, the hustling head of the Dominion Casing Company of London, one of the strongest independent casing concerns in the world, was in Chicago last week on his way home, after an extended trip throughout the States. Mr. Rechnitzer says the business outlook never looked brighter to him, aside from possible political influence which might have a bad effect.

For the past several months John H. Schofield, the hustling secretary of the United Master Butchers' Association of America, has worked with untiring zeal organizing the retail butcher trade at Chicago. Of a naturally robust constitution, Mr. Schofield has brought himself to the verge of a physical

collapse, and it will be necessary for him to take an extended rest in order to recuperate.

The many friends of George W. Beamn, for a number of years with Morris & Company, will be pleased to learn that he has allied himself with the popular and progressive firm of Sterne & Son Co., "Just Brokers," at Chicago. He will look after the provision end of the business, with which he is familiar in all its branches, and the trade generally can depend upon their interests being looked after promptly and carefully.

Chicago packers will pay taxes on \$10,000,000 worth of personal property inside the Union Stockyards this year. Armour & Co. will pay on an assessed valuation of \$4,025,000, which is the same amount as last year. Swift & Co. will pay on an assessed valuation of \$3,450,000, which is \$300,000 more than last year; Morris & Co.'s assessment of \$1,150,000 of last year is the same this year and the assessment of Libby, McNeill & Libby was raised by the board of review from \$420,000 to \$460,000.

Hennessey, the saloonkeeper, was noted for his ready wit. One morning a stranger walked into Hennessey's place of worship, and throwing a two-bit piece on the bar, said, curtly: "Booze." Hennessey shoved over the coroner's bottle and a whiskey glass, which the visitor filled to the brim. "Say!" said H., "take a beer glass!" The man said nothing, but swallowed the poison, and when he got his breath he growled at Hennessey: "Ain't a quarter enough for your old rotgut?" It was five minutes after the man had gone out when H. remarked to the bar cat: "Say! I'd ha' give half of this saloon if I could ha' thought o' something to shoot back at that mutt!"

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

## FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

### PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES

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GENERAL OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE

1822 to 1828 South Clark Street

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# Are You Still Using Old Fashioned Methods?

**THROW THEM OUT, SIR!**

**NEW METHODS MEAN NEW LIFE AND MORE BUSINESS**

Place your new slicing machine near the center of your store and make the counter attractive with glass or tile furnishings.

Buy your Dried Beef in the whole piece and do your slicing as you sell.

You can then give your patrons full weight 16 oz.—all meat and they will be better pleased with the quality because the Dried Beef is freshly sliced.

Supreme Dried Beef in bulk is prepared especially for the slicing machine—smoked a rich flavor—air dried—not too hard.

Send us a sample order. We will ship from 50 lbs. up.

*Prices quoted on request*

**MORRIS & COMPANY**  
**CHICAGO**

## TANKWATER

Any house producing upwards of 3,000 gallons of tankwater daily should install a Double Effect Evaporator for the manufacture of concentrated tankage. Such an equipment will pay for itself in less than a year. It is important that the apparatus should be of the simplest type possible both as concerns operation and maintenance. These requirements are excellently fulfilled by the

### ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

which combines the proved results of old practice with the latest and best improvements. This machine is built for long life and hard service and can be depended upon to run with a minimum amount of attention and repairs.

Inquiries in regard to our specialty or concerning the TANKWATER PROPOSITION in general should be addressed to

**ZAREMBA CO.**

**ELLCOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO**

## EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS!

Our Mid-Week  
Letter is one

**BIG HELP**, however, in getting the *right* trend of the Lard, Provision, Grain and Stocks Markets. Write for it **NOW**—costs you nothing.

**L. J. SCHWABACHER**

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CHICAGO

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 8.....	24,437	2,589	22,214	33,091
Tuesday, Aug. 9.....	10,597	2,929	10,090	35,343
Wednesday, Aug. 10.....	23,077	2,952	18,432	29,914
Thursday, Aug. 11.....	7,386	1,418	14,715	19,320
Friday, Aug. 12.....	2,479	330	11,644	10,454
Saturday, Aug. 13.....	200	20	8,000	2,000

Total this week.....	68,086	10,238	85,995	130,122
Previous week.....	50,185	9,416	62,916	90,603
Cor. week, 1909.....	53,832	8,653	102,148	80,469
Cor. week, 1908.....	46,816	8,418	115,136	82,597

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 8.....	7,626	216	5,441	5,799
Tuesday, Aug. 9.....	4,408	278	3,689	8,935
Wednesday, Aug. 10.....	8,143	202	2,786	12,391
Thursday, Aug. 11.....	7,732	168	4,809	11,518
Friday, Aug. 12.....	4,788	243	2,798	6,583
Saturday, Aug. 13.....	306	25	1,500	300

Total this week.....	33,017	1,142	21,113	45,500
Previous week.....	25,119	856	19,414	26,815
Cor. week, 1909.....	21,710	611	27,205	14,004
Cor. week, 1908.....	18,199	823	20,059	17,513

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 13, 1910.....	1,691,008	3,389,821	2,253,392
Same period, 1909.....	1,570,311	4,428,574	2,169,121

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Aug. 13, 1910.....	319,000
Week previous.....	329,000
Year ago.....	318,000
Two years ago.....	390,000
Year to Aug. 13, 1910.....	12,407,000
Same period, 1909.....	15,163,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 13, 1910.....	182,300	242,600	257,100
Week ago.....	159,900	253,500	207,400
Year ago.....	167,300	238,500	182,800
Two years ago.....	169,000	308,200	180,700

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending Aug. 13, 1910:
Armour & Co.....	12,600
Swift & Co.....	9,100
S. & S. Co.....	7,800
Morris & Co.....	6,100
Anglo-American.....	2,900
Boyd & Lunham.....	2,600
Hammond.....	4,900
Western P. Co.....	3,800
Boore & Co.....	2,000
Roberts & Oake.....	2,300
Others.....	12,300

Totals.....	68,400
Previous week.....	82,000
Same week, 1909.....	77,100
Same week, 1908.....	99,500
Year to Aug. 13, 1910.....	2,776,500
Same period, 1909.....	3,295,000

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Aug. 13, 1910.....	\$8.55	\$8.00	\$4.15	\$6.50
Last week.....	6.70	8.03	4.25	6.80
Year ago.....	6.70	7.96	4.70	7.60
Two years ago.....	5.90	6.55	4.20	6.25
Three years ago.....	6.20	6.05	5.50	6.80

## CATTLE.

Good to choice beefs.....	\$7.00@8.50
Fair to good beefs.....	6.00@7.00
Common to fair beefs.....	5.00@6.00
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.00
Common to fancy yearlings.....	5.75@8.00
Distillery steers.....	7.50@8.00
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.25@5.25
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.25
Fair to good calves.....	6.50@8.00
Good to choice calves.....	8.00@8.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.25
Feeding steers.....	4.50@5.50
Stockers.....	3.25@4.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.00@4.75
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@4.00
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@2.95
Good beef heifers.....	5.00@6.00

Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.50@4.00
Range steers.....	4.25@6.00
Range cows.....	2.75@4.50

## HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$8.20@8.50
Good to prime medium-wt. butchers.....	8.40@8.70
Fair to good mixed.....	8.50@8.65
Common to good light mixed.....	8.35@8.80
Fair to fancy light.....	8.70@8.95
Heavy packing sows.....	7.90@8.20
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.....	8.75@9.00
Heavy boars.....	4.00@5.00
*Stags.....	8.85@9.10
Light-weight boars.....	5.00@6.00

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Feeding and breeding ewes.....	\$3.50@5.25
Spring lambs.....	5.50@6.75
Range wethers.....	3.50@4.15
Range yearlings.....	4.50@5.75
Range lambs.....	5.75@6.90
Range feeding yearlings.....	4.00@5.45
Range feeding lambs.....	5.00@6.50
Feeding wethers.....	3.75@4.10
Native ewes.....	3.00@4.50
Native wethers.....	3.25@4.75

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	\$21.55	\$21.80	\$21.55	\$21.80
October.....	20.85	21.00	20.85	21.00
January.....	18.65	18.75	18.65	18.75

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.70	12.00	11.67½	12.00
October.....	11.15	11.37½	11.15	11.35
January.....	9.65	9.75	9.65	9.75

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.80	11.97½	11.77½	11.97½
October.....	11.65	11.82½	11.65	11.82½
November.....	11.40	11.52½	11.37½	11.52½
January.....	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	10.67½

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.77½	21.77½	21.50	21.57½
October.....	20.80	20.80	20.75	20.80
January.....	18.60	18.65	18.50	18.52½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.92½	11.95	11.80	11.85
October.....	11.82½	11.82½	11.70	11.75
November.....	11.45	11.50	11.35	11.40
January.....	10.67½	10.67½	10.60	10.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.92½	11.95	11.82½	11.90
October.....	11.35	11.35	11.25	11.27½
January.....	9.72½	9.72½	9.62½	9.67½

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.77½	21.85	21.55	21.55
October.....	20.85	21.00	20.80	20.85
January.....	18.70	18.70	18.62½	18.62½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.90	11.97½	11.90	11.92½
October.....	11.75	11.87½	11.75	11.82½
November.....	11.45	11.50	11.42½	11.45
January.....	10.67½	10.75	10.65	10.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.00	12.12½	11.95	12.05
October.....	11.40	11.50	11.35	11.42½
January.....	9.80	9.80	9.72½	9.72½

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.50	21.50	21.27½	21.42½
October.....	20.75	20.82½	20.62½	20.80
January.....	18.60	18.67½	18.55	18.67½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.92½	11.92½	11.82½	11.87½
October.....	11.82½	11.82½	11.75	11.77½
November.....	11.45	11.47½	11.37½	11.47½
January.....	10.65	10.67½	10.62½	10.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.95	12.25	11.92½	12.22½
October.....	11.42½	11.47½	11.37½	11.47½
January.....	9.75	9.75	9.67½	9.75

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	\$21.50	21.50	21.30	21.32
October.....	20.75	20.75	20.50	20.75
January.....	18.80	18.80	18.70	18.70

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.87	11.92	11.87	11.90
October.....	11.82	11.85	11.77	11.80
November.....	11.45	11.47	11.40	11.40

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.22	12.37	12.22	12.30
October.....	11.47	11.65	11.47	11.67
January.....	9.80	9.80	9.72	9.75

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.27½	21.50	21.22	21.47½
October.....	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75
January.....	18.65	18.77½	18.65	18.75

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.82½	12.07½	11.80	12.07½
October.....	11.77½	12.05	11.70	12.05
January.....	10.62½	10.75	10.60	10.75

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.22½	12.50	12.22½	12.50
October.....	11.55	11.72½	11.52	11.70
January.....	9.72½	9.85	9.70	9.85

†Bld. †Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry &amp; Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	10	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	12½	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10	@15
Corned Ribs.....	10	@10
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	14	@20
Round Roasts.....	12½	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Rollad Roast.....	10	@14

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@18
Legs, fancy.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	10	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	12	@22
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	@18

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12½	@14
Stew.....	6	@6
Shoulders.....	10	@10
Hind Quarters.....	11	@11
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@18

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	17	@17
Pork Chops.....	18	@18
Pork Shoulders.....	14	@14
Pork Tenderloins.....	10	@10
Pork Butts.....	14	@14
Spare Ribs.....	10	@10
Hocks.....	12½	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	10	@10
Leaf Lard.....	16	@16

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	16	@18
Fore Quarters.....	14	@14
Legs.....	18	@20
Breasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	20	@25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20

## Butchers' Offal.

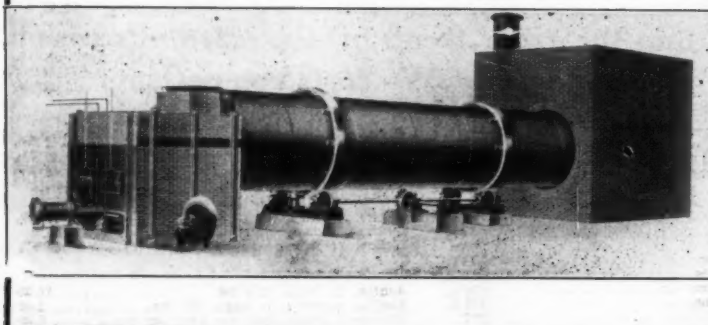
Suet.....	9	@9
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	10	@10
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14	@14
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	95	@95

AUTOMATIC  
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.  
68 William St., - - New York

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Good native steers	11	@ 12
Native steers, medium	10 1/2	@ 11
Heifers, good	9 1/2	@ 10
Cows	7 1/2	@ 8 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	15	@ 16
Fore Quarters, choice	10	@ 11
Beef Cuts.		
Cow Chucks	5 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Steer Chucks	7	@ 7 1/2
Boneless chucks	7	@ 7 1/2
Medium Plates	7	@ 7
Steer Plates	7 1/2	@ 8 1/4
Cow Rounds	9 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Steer Rounds	11	@ 12 1/4
Cow Loins	9	@ 10
Steer Loins, Heavy	9	@ 10
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25	@ 26
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18	@ 19
Strip Loins	9	@ 9 1/4
Striploin Butts	11	@ 12
Shoulder Clods	10	@ 11
Rolls	11 1/4	@ 12 1/4
Rump	10	@ 11
Trimnings	8	@ 9
Shank	6	@ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7	@ 8
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	15	@ 16
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	13	@ 14
Loin Ends, cow	11	@ 12
Hanging Tenderloins	9	@ 10
Flank Steak	9	@ 10
Hind Shanks	4	@ 5
Beef Offal.		
Livers	5	@ 6
Hearts	6 1/2	@ 7
Tongues	13	@ 14
Sweetbreads	18	@ 19
Ox Tail, per lb.	4	@ 5
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2	@ 3
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brains	5	@ 6
Kidneys, each	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Veal.		
Heavy Carcass Veal	8	@ 9
Light Carcass	11	@ 12
Good Carcass	13 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Good Saddles	16	@ 17
Medium Racks	11	@ 12
Good Racks	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Veal Offal.		
Brains, each	4	@ 5
Sweetbreads	45	@ 46
Plucks	25	@ 26
Heads, each	18	@ 19
Lambs.		
Medium Caul	11	@ 12
Good Caul	13	@ 14
Round Dressed Lambs	14	@ 15
Saddles, Caul	14	@ 15
H. D. Lamb Racks	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	16 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	6	@ 7
Lamb Tongues, each	5	@ 6
Lamb Kidneys, each	5	@ 6
Mutton.		
Medium Sheep	9	@ 10
Good Sheep	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Medium Saddles	11	@ 12
Good Saddles	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	7	@ 8
Good Racks	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	13	@ 14
Mutton Loins	10	@ 11
Mutton Stew	6	@ 7
Sheep Tongues, each	3	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	8	@ 9
Fresh Pork, Etc.		
Dressed Hogs	13	@ 14 1/2
Pork Loins	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Leaf Lard	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Tenderloins	25	@ 26
Spare Ribs	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Butts	8	@ 9
Hocks	8	@ 9
Trimnings	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Tails	4	@ 5
Snouts	4	@ 5
Pigs' Feet	4	@ 5
Pigs' Heads	7	@ 8
Blade Bones	6	@ 7
Blade Meat	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Cheek Meat	8	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	3	@ 4
Neck Bones	3	@ 4
Skinned Shoulders	11	@ 12
Pork Hearts, each	5	@ 6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	6	@ 7
Pork Tongues	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Slip Bones	5	@ 6
Tail Bones	6	@ 7
Brains	5	@ 6
Backfat	13 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Hams	15	@ 16
Calas	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Bellies	22	@ 23
Shoulders	17 1/2	@ 18 1/2
SAUSAGE.		
Columbia Cloth Bologna	3	@ 4
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	8	@ 9
Choice Bologna	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Viennas	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2

Frankfurters	@ 10 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 9
Tongue	@ 13
White Tongue	@ 13
Minced Sausage	@ 11 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 13 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 14
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 13 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 12
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 12
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 19 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 10
Garlic Sausage	@ 10
Smoked Sausage	@ 12
Fish Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 14 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 10 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 12
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	@ 9

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 23
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 22
Italian Salami	@ 26
Holsteiner	@ 16
Mettwurst, New	@ 18
Farmer	@ 20
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 20

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$0.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.50
Bologna, 1-50	5.50
Bologna, 2-20	5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.85
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.15
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	14.30
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	31.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	—
Plate Beef	—
Prime Mess Beef	—
Extra Mess Beef	—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	—
Mess Pork	@ 23.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 22.00
Family Back Pork	@ 26.50
Bean Pork	@ 18.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 14 1/2
Pure lard	@ 13 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 11 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 11
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 80
Barrels, 1/2 c. over	1/2 c. over
tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., 1/2 to 1 c. over	tierces.

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/2 @ 19 1/2
ago	—
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.	13 @ 14

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 14
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 11 1/2
Short Clears	—
Butts	@ 10
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	—

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 18 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 17 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 19
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 28 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 20 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 20 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 19 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 15 1/2
Regular Baked Hams	@ 22 1/2
Smoked Baked Hams	@ 23 1/2
Baked Calas	@ 17
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 28
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 17 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 15
Export Rounds	@ 21
Middles, per set	@ 63
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 13 1/2
Beef weasands	@ 7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	—
Hog casings, as packed	@ 28
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 58
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 30
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 30
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 30
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 3 1/2

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.80
Concentrated tankage	@ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.75 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 2.75 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	@ 2.72 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.00 @ 20.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	62.50 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 11.87 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 11.50
Leaf	@ 11 1/2
Compound	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 13.00

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11 1/2 @ 12
Oleo No. 2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Mutton	10 1/2 @ 11
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	85 @ 90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	68 @ 70
No. 1 lard oil	63 @ 65
No. 2 lard oil	61 @ 63
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 11
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	10 @ 10 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	70 @ 72
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	65 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	6.20 @ 6.25

## TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Prime city	8 @ 8 1/2
No. 1 Country	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 6
Renderers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	7 @ 7 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	6 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	6 @ 6 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 6
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	nom @ 75
P. S. Y., soap grade	nom
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 4
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 3

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	90 @ 97 1/2
Oak pork barrels	97 1/2 @ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.25 @ 1.30

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

## Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Casing salt bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40

# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 17.

We have had another heavy run of cattle, receipts for the first three days of the week footing up 55,000, including about 13,000 Westerns. Good to choice corn-fed beefs are very scarce, and have advanced 10@15c. per cwt. this week. Other kinds were a little lower Monday, but sold strong and a little higher today, and cattle from 7c. down show but little change. The top of the market, \$8.45 for prime, long-fed steers. A very few others are selling \$8@8.25, but the bulk of the strictly good 1,300 to 1,500-lb. steers are quotable from \$7.60@8, and most of the well-fatted 1,250 to 1,400-lb. cattle, as well as some prime yearlings, are selling from \$7.10@7.65, the medium to good 1,100 to 1,250-lb. steers, \$6.15@7, with a goodly number of killers that come in competition with the Westerns selling \$5.25@6, and common, fleshy, light-weight steers from \$4.50@5. Butcher stuff is holding up in pretty good shape, despite rather liberal receipts, and today's market is active and strong, with values 10@15c. lower than last week's quotations. The bologna market is demoralized and 40@50c. lower than one week ago. Right good bologna bulls selling \$3.40@3.50, and the common light bulls are hard to dispose of from \$3@3.25. Good light veal calves selling \$8@8.50, while those weighing 150@170 lbs. frequently have to sell for \$1 per cwt, less, and strong-weight calves weighing around 200 lbs. are hard to sell over 6c.

The demand for His Porcine Majesty continues good, despite rather liberal receipts for the time of the year, to say nothing of the fact that hogs are averaging fully 20 lbs. heavier in weight than they were at this time one year ago. Prime light and light butchers are selling at a premium because of their scarcity, but any time the Eastern order demand for this kind drops off, or we get a few too many, there will be a sudden lowering in the top range of quotations. Today's receipts estimated early at 22,000 and later at 25,000. The market opened steady, but closed easy, and in some cases a little lower.

The provision trade is somewhat lower, and we would not be surprised at a little easing off in hog values the next day or two, but outside of the "market-toppers" we expect to see present prices well maintained for some little time to come, as the packers have a lot of high-priced product on hand, and self-interest demands that they give the hog market good support. Prime light hogs selling today \$8.80@9; light butchers, \$8.50@8.70; heavy butchers, \$8.25@8.40; mixed packing, \$8@8.15; heavy packing, \$7.90@8.10.

The trade in sheep and lambs was active, with rather a strong feeling the first two days of the week, although it closed a little lower yesterday. Today, with the receipts estimated at 25,000 head, bulk of sales register 25@35c. lower, with an abundance of common, undesirable stuff neither suitable for killing or feeding purposes. Orders for feeding sheep and lambs continue to pour in, with prices on the desirable kinds up to the high point of the season. The killing end of the market occupies a treacherous position, and will likely show sharp fluctuations for the coming ten days. We quote: Westerns: Good to prime lambs, \$6.85@7; fair to best feeding lambs, \$6.35@6.65; fat wethers, \$4.25@4.40; feeding wethers, \$3.85@4.10; fat yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; feeding yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; fat ewes, \$4@4.25. Natives: Good to choice wethers, \$4.40@4.75; fat ewes, \$4@4.25; good to choice lambs, \$6.50@6.75; poor to medium lambs, \$5.50@6; cull lambs, \$4@5.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 17.

The run of cattle so far this week is about on a parity with last week, receipts for the three days amounting to around 18,000 head. One particularly noticeable feature with the St. Louis cattle market this summer has been the evenness of the run throughout the week, the Thursday and Friday receipts particularly in the quarantine division being equal to and greater than the Monday and Tuesday business. Compared with the close of last week's trading the market in both the quarantine and native divisions shows strength and some advance, particularly on the better grades. Good to prime beef steers are quoted at \$6.75@8.10; medium to good kinds at \$5.75@6.75; yearlings are quoted up to \$7.75; medium to choice heifers, \$4.25@7; cows, \$3.50@5.50; canners and cutters, \$2.50@3.50; bulls, \$3.25@5.75.

Hog receipts, amounting to 22,800 for the three days of the week are a little bit heavier than a year ago, while the receipts from Jan. 1 to date are 225,000 short. This, however, is a very good showing for the St. Louis market, when it is understood that the shortage at other market centers is far heavier proportionately. The top of the market today was \$9.25 for light-weight shippers, while \$8.50@8.90 was paid for the bulk of all the hogs.

Word has just been received that a very heavy shipment of Montana lambs is en route for this market. The shipment consists of lambs which will weigh around 64 lbs., 80 per cent. killers, and 90-lb. yearling wethers, all killers. The receipts from Missouri are also holding up very well. The best lambs on the market today weighed 77 lbs., and brought \$6.60. Breeding ewes are selling at \$4@5.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Aug. 16, 1910.

A moderate Monday run of cattle here yesterday enabled salesmen to secure an average of steady prices, although Chicago had a big run and a lower market. Beef steers showed a little weakness yesterday, but cows and stockers and feeders sold strong, and calves a quarter higher. The country demand keeps up, and is the main sustaining feature of the market, as traders have bought many cattle away from the packers yesterday and to-day in order to sort out the thin cattle for the country trade, then allowing the heavy end to revert to the killers.

The supply today is larger than that of yesterday, 20,000 head, including 2,000 calves, and the market is steady on an average, steers showing a weak tendency again, and cows and stockers and feeders firm. A feature this week is the small number of quarantine cattle coming, less than 100 cars for the two days, yesterday and today. This light supply of Southern does not indicate that supply from that territory is over for the season, as owners are simply holding off temporarily, on account of better grass and more stock water lately. The first train of mountain steers from Colorado arrived today and sold at \$4.70, and this movement will increase from now on. Top steers sold at \$8.15 today, quite a distinction for this market, as the best Chicago could do yesterday on a run of 30,000 cattle was \$8.05. Heavy grass steers sell at \$6.25 to \$7.25, medium and light steers, \$4.65@5.75; grass

cows, \$3.50@4.25; bulls, \$3.00@4.25; veal calves, \$6.50@7.75; stockers, \$3.00@5.00; feeders, \$4.25@6.00.

Hogs are 10c. higher today; supply only 6,500 head. There was a decline yesterday, but it was fictitious, as the general feeling among shrewd investors is that the market is going to advance. Packers were slow to get on the bull side, but they are about all lined up on that side now, and with their interest in provisions it does not suit their purpose to break live hogs now, on the light runs coming. Old heads predict further gains on heavies, and a dropping back of the lights and medium weights, and say that pigs will soon be selling out at sharply lower prices.

Sheep made a gain of 15@25c. today, lambs reaching \$7 and yearlings \$5.65. Country demand is large, and \$6.25 was paid for lambs yesterday, and \$5 for breeding ewes today, to go to the country. Fat wethers are worth \$4.50, and ewes \$4.30 for tops today. Utah range stuff has been making up a good share of the supply lately, although none is here today. The top lambs today came from the alfalfa section of Colorado.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	6,941	7,621	2,978
Fowler .....	2,919	.....	1,367
S. & S. ....	4,649	5,308	2,028
Swift .....	5,199	5,966	3,277
Cudahy .....	4,558	3,275	2,321
Morris & Co. ....	5,092	4,489	1,458
Butchers .....	194	97	46
Total .....	29,552	26,756	13,475

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Aug. 16.

Although cattle receipts for the past two or three weeks have been the heaviest on record for this season of the year, the market has held up right along, and there has been a tendency upward for desirable offerings of all kinds. Corn fed beefs are in active demand to mix in with the Western rangers, and they are selling as high as any time lately. The top today was \$7.75. Western rangers have been selling at record prices notwithstanding the heavy supplies. Yesterday a bunch of choice 1,350-pound Wyoming beefs brought \$6.75. Most of the range beefs are selling around \$4.50@5.50 and there is an apparently unlimited demand for them. One reason for the strong market for fat cattle is the unprecedented demand from the country for feeding steers, and a good many fleshy steers are selling to the feeder buyers for more money than the packers will pay.

Slightly smaller supplies of hogs as well as the character of the offerings account in part for the strong upturn of values lately. Quality is the main consideration with all classes of buyers, and it is still largely a fresh meat proposition, and rough packers hogs go at bottom figures. With only 7,500 head on sale today, the market was a dime higher. Tops brought \$8.70 as against \$8.40 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$8.10@8.50 as against \$7.65@8.00 a week ago.

Record breaking sheep supplies have found a ready outlet to packers and feeder buyers of late, and there has been no very great change in prices one way or the other. Fully 60 per cent. of the offerings are selling as feeders. Fat lambs are quoted \$6.15@6.75; yearlings \$4.60@5.50; wethers \$3.75@4.40 and ewes \$3.50@4.25. Feeder buyers are paying nearly as much as the killers and the demand is very keen.

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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 19.—Market steady; Western steam, \$12.25; city steam, \$11.75@11.87½; refined, Continent, \$12.55; South American, \$13.25; Brazil, kegs, \$14.25; compound, 10½@11c.

## Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 130s. Pork, prime mess, 107s. 6d.; shoulders, 61s.; hams, short clear, 71s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 70s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 72s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 72s.; backs, 63s. 6d.; bellies, 70s. 6d. Tallow, no stock. Turpentine, 50s. 3d. Rosin, common, 14s. 3d. Lard, spot prime Western, 59s. 6d. American refined in pails, 57s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 53s. 6d.; colored, 54s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 59 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 36s. 3d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 29s. 9d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

### Provisions.

The market was more active, and after early weakness was very firm in the afternoon. Shorts were good buyers, and the close was at the top of the day.

### Tallow.

The market is firm. The demand is moderate, but supplies are light. Prime city tallow was quoted at 7½c. on the last market, but makers were asking 7¾c.

### Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market is quiet and about steady, with prices still quoted at 11¼@12c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened active and lower on realizing and reported rains in Texas, but later rallied on light offerings with further covering orders.

Market closed generally easier on some belated liquidation and absence of important demand. Range was 30 advance to 13 decline. Sales, 9,000 bbls. Spot, \$9.80@12; crude, 45½@46c. per gal. for November-December. Closing quotations on futures: August, \$9.75@10.50; September, \$9.70@9.75; October, \$8.65@8.70; November, \$7.45@7.55; December, \$7.29@7.30; January, \$7.28@7.30; February, \$7.25@7.34; March, \$7.29@7.35.

## FRIDAY'S STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Market steady to shade lower; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$8@8.30; light weights, \$8.35@8.85; mixed and butcher's weights, \$7.90@8.75; heavies, \$7.60@8.45; rough heavies, \$7.60@7.85; Yorkers, \$8.75@8.85; pigs, \$8.40@8.90; cattle strong to shade higher; beefs, \$4.70@8.35; cows and heifers, \$2.50@6.40; Texas steers, \$4.05@6.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@5.60; Western, \$4@6.85. Sheep market strong; natives \$2.50@4.55; Western, \$2.75@4.50; yearlings, \$4.50@5.70; lambs, \$4.75@6.85.

Kansas City, Aug. 19.—Hog market slow, at \$8@8.85.

East Buffalo, Aug. 19.—Hog market opened slow; 4,800 on sale at \$8.80@9.25.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Market lower, \$8.45@9.10.

Omaha, Aug. 19.—Hogs slow, \$7.95@8.65.

Cleveland, Aug. 19.—Hog market strong, 10@20c. decline, \$8.50@9.10.

Indianapolis, Aug. 19.—Hogs lower, \$8.25@9.10.

## OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 18.—Business during the past week in oleo oil has been steady, and prices are now a shade higher than they were last week at this time. Business is not very extensive as to volume, but as the production is light, demand keeps up fairly well with the production, so that no stocks have accumulated. Neutral lard is also quiet, but a little business has been done at steadily advancing prices. Neutral promises to be in very short supply during September and October, with prices far above present value. As to cottonseed oil, business for export has come to a standstill on account of the excited condition of our market and the high prices asked. There is no demand for old crop oil from Europe, and buyers there so far have declined to pay the advance asked here for new crop shipments.

[Additional market reports on page 28.]

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	7,524	2,000
Kansas City	100	899	
Omaha	100	5,300	1,000
St. Louis	400	6,245	
St. Joseph	200	2,000	
Sioux City	200	2,600	
St. Paul	2,000	1,200	1,300
Fort Worth	200	400	
Milwaukee		1,015	
Peoria		500	
Indianapolis	350	2,000	
Cincinnati	346	1,216	2,825
Pittsburg		3,000	
E. Buffalo	100	1,000	400
New York	619	2,500	8,767

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	34,390	30,000
Kansas City	15,000	3,519	6,000
Omaha	8,500	3,500	12,500
St. Louis	5,400	4,246	2,500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,500	3,500
Sioux City	4,500	2,600	
St. Paul	6,500	1,400	5,000
Fort Worth	1,400		
Milwaukee		1,150	
Peoria		1,000	
Indianapolis	500	1,000	
Cincinnati	1,922	2,564	3,404
Pittsburg	3,500	5,500	7,000
Cleveland	750	1,500	1,000
E. Buffalo	4,400	12,500	9,000
New York	5,053	7,359	17,662

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	12,902	18,000
Kansas City	17,000	5,922	7,000
Omaha	9,000	7,000	17,500
St. Louis	4,300	7,767	5,000
St. Joseph	2,000	4,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,400	3,500	
St. Paul	2,400	2,100	1,400
Fort Worth	2,000	500	600
Milwaukee		2,488	
Peoria		1,000	
Indianapolis	1,850	5,000	
Cincinnati		1,674	
Pittsburg		1,500	
Cleveland	100	1,000	600
New York	1,060	1,736	5,222

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,000	24,783	25,000
Kansas City	12,000	5,607	4,000
Omaha	6,900	5,800	5,000
St. Louis	4,200	7,636	5,000
St. Joseph	1,600	3,300	1,500
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	
St. Paul	2,300	2,400	5,800
Fort Worth	2,800	700	3,000
Milwaukee		2,561	
Peoria		1,500	
Indianapolis	2,200	6,000	
Cincinnati	800	3,237	7,779
Pittsburg		3,000	
Cleveland		1,000	600
E. Buffalo		1,000	2,000
New York	1,717	5,350	12,593

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	16,000	20,000
Kansas City	4,500	5,000	3,000
Omaha	2,500	6,000	10,600
St. Louis	3,300	6,840	6,500
St. Joseph	1,800	4,500	1,200
Sioux City	600	5,000	
St. Paul	1,200	1,500	800
Fort Worth	2,500	500	300
Milwaukee		891	
Peoria		600	
Indianapolis		5,000	
Cincinnati	1,016	2,022	2,888
Pittsburg		3,000	
E. Buffalo	75	2,500	3,000
New York	1,642	723	6,441

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	16,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	3,000	1,500
Omaha	1,400	5,000	2,500
St. Louis	1,300	5,810	2,500
St. Joseph	1,000	4,500	1,200
Sioux City	400	5,500	
St. Paul	1,000	400	
Fort Worth	1,000	1,500	400
Indianapolis		6,000	
Cleveland		2,000	

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Aug. 13, 1910:

### CATTLE.

	Cattle.
Chicago	34,940
Kansas City	29,552
Omaha	13,859
St. Joseph	10,843
Cudahy	466
Sioux City	2,173
South St. Paul	5,613
Indianapolis	4,085
New York and Jersey City	9,145
Fort Worth	7,942
Philadelphia	3,067
Pittsburg	12,928

### HOGS.

	Hogs.
Chicago	64,241
Kansas City	31,362
Omaha	29,913
St. Joseph	25,162
Cudahy	3,621
Sioux City	14,819
Ottumwa	7,792
Cedar Rapids	6,079
South St. Paul	7,661
Indianapolis	4,085
New York and Jersey City	20,993
Fort Worth	3,450
Philadelphia	3,330
Pittsburg	35,452

### SHEEP.

	Sheep.
Chicago	85,416
Kansas City	13,475
Omaha	27,704
St. Joseph	5,696
Cudahy	403
Sioux City	435
South St. Paul	3,359
Indianapolis	2,018
New York and Jersey City	55,532
Fort Worth	1,575
Philadelphia	9,705
Pittsburg	27,717

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUG. 15, 1910.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,350	—	1,034	35,431	8,510
Sixtieth street	1,141	—	3,473	210	—
Fortieth street	—	—	137	—	5,333
Lehigh Valley	2,907	—	496	2,230	—
Central Union	3,118	—	472	17,590	—
Weehawken	121	—	—	71	4,150
Scattering	—	72	68	—	—
Totals	9,643	72	5,680	55,532	20,993
Totals last week	10,551	105	6,887	39,568	21,765

### WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Swift Beef Co., Oceanic	—	—	670
Swift Beef Co., Minneapolis	91	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Celtic	—	—	300
Morris Beef Co., Oceanic	—	—	700
Morris Beef Co., Celtic	—	—	490
Schwarzschilde & S., Minneapolis	197	—	500
J. Shamburg & S., Minneapolis	210	—	—
Total exports	498	—	2,660
Total exports last week	734	25	4,476

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUGUST 15, 1910.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	498	—	2,660
Boston	432	—	—
Montreal	3,147	—	—
Exports to—			
London	1,746	—	1,870
Liverpool	1,732	—	790
Glasgow	599	—	—
Totals to all ports	4,077	—	2,660
Totals to all ports last week	7,073	25	4,835

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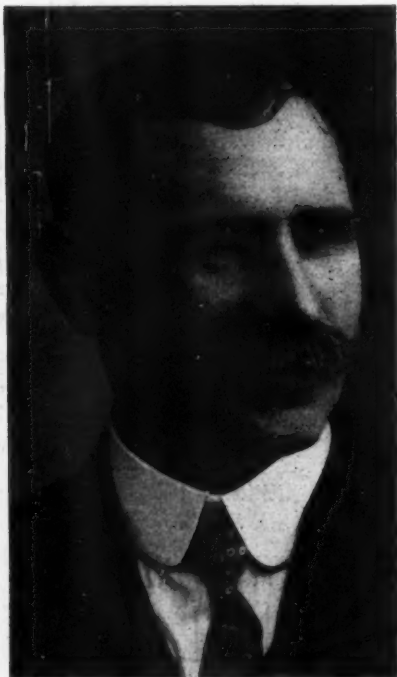
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# Retail Section

## UNITED MASTER BUTCHERS IN ANNUAL SESSION Retailers Act on Important Matters at Chicago Meeting

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America, held this week at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, turned out to be one of the most enjoyable gatherings since the unification of the master butchers' organizations of the country into one national body. While the attendance was a disappointment so far as numbers was concerned, the representation included leaders in the retail trade from all parts of the country, and indicated a



E. F. O'NEILL, New York.  
President United Master Butchers of America.

united sentiment and a determination to advance the welfare of the industry in every way possible. Chicago retailers, recently recruited into the ranks through the activity of National Secretary Schofield, were on hand in full force, and showed the greatest interest in the proceedings.

The convention entertainment was a big feature. On Monday evening there was a reception and ball at the Grand Pacific, which was an auspicious opening to the week's festivities. There was a banquet on Tuesday evening at which prominent speakers were heard, and everybody had a good time. On Tuesday afternoon the visitors were guests of the packers on a trip to Packingtown. On Wednesday evening there was a special entertainment at Riverview Park for the guests, and the ladies were taken care of on each day in a special way.

The business sessions began Tuesday with addresses of welcome from officers of local

associations, and a response by National President E. F. O'Neill of New York, who presided over the convention. There was regret expressed at the absence of ex-President Charles F. Munkwitz, of Milwaukee, who was on his way to Europe in an effort to recover his health. The convention had several secret sessions, as is its custom, at which important matters of trade policy were discussed, such as credits, the retailing of meat by wholesalers, the tariff on livestock, the repeal of the oleomargarine tax, the formation of local fat melting associations, etc.

### Action of Convention and Officers Elected.

Resolutions were adopted in the convention instructing the Committee on Legislation to communicate with The American Meat Packers' Association, with reference to the slaughter of young stock and the consequent diminution of the available supply of fully matured meat animals.

Another resolution was passed urging that the allied associations which are conducting the fight for the repeal of the iniquitous tax on oleomargarine should continue their efforts in behalf of the producers of the raw materials and the consumers of the finished product. In the debate on this resolution there was the most earnest effort on the part of the speakers to show that the ten cent tax on oleomargarine operates not only to increase the price of butter, but that it has a most influential effect upon the market for shop fats.

Other matters coming before the meeting were of a routine nature and were discussed in executive session; therefore they are not public property.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President, Edward F. O'Neill, New York, N. Y.

First vice-president, Percy Nash, St. Paul, Minn.

Second vice-president, Edward Levy, Chicago, Ill.

Third vice-president, Henry G. Reese, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth vice-president, Arthur S. Pickering, Cleveland, O.

Secretary, John H. Schofield, St. Louis, Mo.

Treasurer, Emil Priebe, Milwaukee, Wis.

Inside guard, Axel Meyer, Oneator, Neb.

Outside guard, Lorenz Miller, Burlington, Iowa.

Trustees: Otto W. Rohland, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank W. Kline, Chicago, Ill.; J. Cadler, Joliet, Ill.; Henry Kraft, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Fred Weidemann, Winona, Minn.

President O'Neill covered the work of the association and the state of the trade in his annual address, in which he said:

### Annual Address of President O'Neill.

To the Officers and Delegates of the twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the United Master Butchers of America:

It is just one year ago that the delegates of our last convention, the twenty-third, elected me president of our association, the United Master Butchers of America, for the then ensuing year. This office and this honor of occupying the presidency, the greatest and highest honor within the gift of our honorable body, is fully and deeply and sincerely appreciated by me, knowing full well the honor and dignity of that office. Your action in selecting me to fill this office of trust and of leadership of the master retail butchers throughout the United States, shall forever be cherished by me. It is a grand thing, that, looking backward over the years that have past and gone, never to return, one can discern that effort and thought and work have brought respect, and appreciation, and honor from one's fellowmen. Such knowledge as that is real and lasting happiness, the happiness that entails content.

I hope that I have merited the confidence placed in me. It was only against strong objections on my part that the delegates of last year's convention elected me, as I could not give the time which seemed to me necessary to fulfill the duties of presidency of our association. But at the time the delegates overruled my objections and I was elected withal. It is a position of importance and matters of importance have come under my jurisdiction. In all things and in all matters I have done my best, given of the best that was in me.

Last October I received an invitation from the American Meat Packers' Association to



JOHN H. SCHOFIELD, St. Louis.  
Secretary United Master Butchers of America.

attend their annual convention at Chicago. Accordingly, I went to that city and met the packers in convention there on Oct. 18, 19 and 20. Before I go any further I want to make a statement to the effect that nothing could exceed the courteous attention and reception I received, not only at the hands of the committee in charge, but from every packer and wholesaler I came in contact with.

In my official capacity as president of the United Master Butchers of America, I addressed the members of the American Meat

Packers' Association on the wrong they were doing to the retail butcher by their action as wholesalers selling directly to consumers. Also I spoke of various abuses which are prevalent in the trade in the relation of the packer or wholesaler selling to the retail butcher. My talk was straight and to the point, and it made an impression on the many packers and wholesalers sitting there before me, because they agreed that selling to the consumer was wronging the retailer; and they gave promises to look into that and the other matter of trade relationship between wholesaler and retailer with a view of eliminating all abuses and friction. These things and others were the subjects of my talk and I made it as strong as possible, for I realized that here was an unparalleled opportunity of addressing almost as one, all the meat packers of the country and their executives and representatives. The promises of reformation were made in good faith, and I think that much has been done in the direction laid out in my talk.

During the past year I have answered and written many communications. These, while each was of importance individually, were so numerous and of so diverse a character that you will plainly comprehend why they are not embodied nor classified in my report, but merely treated in this general manner.

#### Fight for the Oleomargarine Bill.

On March 9 of this year I attended a conference at Washington, D. C., on the oleomargarine bill to be submitted to Congress. With me was Daniel J. Haley, chairman of the National Legislative Committee. We were invited to the conference by representatives of other associations in other lines of trade and labor organizations, who want the tax on oleomargarine removed. We found that our association was looked upon by these representatives as the nucleus around which others might gather in the fight to be waged against the Dairy Lobby, and for untaxed oleomargarine. This attitude on the part of the other representatives was caused by the knowledge that our association through its branches permeates every section of the country and is a power throughout the land. A plan was outlined by the conference to introduce a bill in Congress repealing the present unjust tax on oleomargarine. Although a bill was introduced favoring the reduction of the tax on oleomargarine, no action was taken on it by the Congressional body. Nevertheless, the subject of the unjust taxation of oleomargarine, through the efforts of the retail butchers and others, received great publicity and moved it another step in the right direction.

While I was in Washington in March with Brother Haley, I saw Congressman Otto G. Foelker of the third congressional district of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had introduced a bill favoring the suspension of the tariff on live cattle, calves, lambs, sheep and hogs. After strenuous fighting by the Hon. Otto G. Foelker and our association, through its Legislative Committee and its officers, nothing was done by the members of Congress in relation to the tariff as mentioned in the bill. But it was a great step towards success to have Congress consider the matter at all, and, through the agitation caused by the struggle for the passage of the bill, we convinced the consumer that the master butcher fully appreciated the hardship that has fallen to the lot of the consumer through the unprecedented high prices of meat foods, and that the retail butchers were ready at all times to do their share in alleviating the existing high prices aforementioned. This alone may be said to have been the almost universal desire of the master butchers to secure relief by the temporary suspension of the tariff on live food animals destined for human consumption.

#### Work Among State and Local Bodies.

I attended the New York State convention in June, in New York City, and also the convention of the Connecticut State Association at Danbury, Conn., in the same month. Both conventions were more than well attended, and from the enthusiasm that was evinced on all sides it was easily discernible that our organization has taken a deep and earnest

hold on the mind of the master retail butcher, and he realizes, as we did, years ago, when the association was first thought of, that the association is the salvation of the retail master butcher, for without its aid he is at the mercy of any and all, stronger, numerically or financially, than himself. Both affairs were conducted in a manner thoroughly businesslike and progressive.

In Chicago, Brother John H. Schofield, our national secretary, has done good work in organizing that city. It was a tremendous task and took months of long, arduous, up-hill word, ending, however, in a success such as you delegates to our convention here in Chicago may judge, each for himself. For his untiring efforts and sacrifice, Brother Schofield deserves unlimited thanks from us on behalf of the association.

While on the subject of the City of Chicago, I wish to call to the attention of the delegates of this convention the fact that no invitation from any city was received regarding the holding of this, our twenty-fourth annual convention. That being the case, it was decided by the National Executive Board

to take Chicago as the scene of this convention. This, together with the work done by Brother Schofield, and the best blood of Chicago's retail trade being now enrolled with us, has placed a valued addition to our lists, and one from which we may hope much.

This past year, in point of numerical strength, has proved the banner one in the history of our association. We are stronger to-day, numerically and in influence than we have ever been before. A future, broad and bright and hopeful, lies before us; a future that should bring better things for our association, and our trade, and ourselves. We have fought and struggled, long and earnestly, for the welfare of our craft and the bettering of our condition. That we have succeeded in great part, is due to our splendid organization and the brains and enthusiasm of the craft that lie behind it. But that we have succeeded in the past should act upon us as an incentive for the future. We must press forward, and in this, we should ever carry with us the lessons we have learned in the past.

There is still much to overcome; there is

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still much for which to struggle; there is still much for which we must fight. The American public must be taught, and taught convincingly, that the association master butcher is on the side of right, and justice, and honest business training. Legislatures, national and State and local, present and future, must be compelled to realize the rights of the master butcher and the just demands of his craft. There are laws on the statute books of this country, which, in justice to the master retail butcher, must be repealed; and other laws must be formulated to relieve conditions under which the master retail butcher labors.

I know that the delegates to this convention realize the seriousness of the business before them. I know that all here today will bend every effort to a better understanding of that business, and for the subsequent success of this, our twenty-fourth convention. Grave matters, matters of great and deep importance, will come up for your consideration. I know all this, and trust implicitly your intentions and actions regarding all association matters.

#### Recommendations of the President.

There are several recommendations which I wish to give to your earnest consideration and attention.

1. The continuance of a National Legislative Committee.
2. That the branches respond promptly to the requests of the National Legislative Committee.
3. That we, as representatives of the National Association of the United Master Butchers of America, are unalterably opposed to wholesalers selling to consumers, and that measures be adopted to prevent a continuance of the same.
4. That recognition may be taken of the services of the American Meat Trade & Retail Butchers' Journal of New York City, N. Y., and the Butchers' and Packers' Gazette of St. Louis, Mo.
5. That the Legislative Committee be instructed to give moral support and aid toward the enactment of a law, permitting the sale of foreign game throughout the entire year.
6. That whenever a measure is introduced in our National Legislature through the influence of interests other than our own, and such measure is conducive to our interests, action be taken to promote its enactment.
7. That we protest against drawn poultry and harmful cold storage legislation.
8. That the National Association, through its Legislative Committee, keep up the fight for the repeal of the tax on oleomargarine and butterine, the elimination of the tariff on wrapping paper, and the paper used in the manufacture of paper bags.
9. That the National Association, through its Legislative Committee, adopt measures whereby a bill will be introduced in Congress, which will provide for the enactment of a garnishee law, covering all persons upon the pay roll of the United States government, irrespective of rank or position.
10. That the National Association encourage and lend all the assistance possible to locals for the formation of new branches and the continuance of interest in the same.
11. That the National Association through its Legislative Committee adopt measures whereby a bill shall be introduced in Congress eliminating the traffic on live beef cattle, calves, lambs, sheep and hogs, and live poultry.
12. That we try to obtain the co-operation of National Grocers' Association and all other organizations to compel employers to pay wages weekly.
13. That the loving cup and gavel be kept in the custody of the national president, he to turn it over to his successor when installed.
14. That all grievances be submitted to the Executive Board.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for business opportunities and equipment bargains.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The store of the Independent Meat Company at Coalinga, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$7,000.

The provision store of Walter Barton at 5,234 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

The Wheeling Butchers' Association of Wheeling, W. Va., held a successful outing on Aug. 10.

H. B. Schildwachter has sold his meat business at Compton, Cal., to L. Stockwell.

A. E. Miller has purchased the meat market of W. D. O'Brien at Medina, N. Y.

The Retail Market Men's Association of Milwaukee, Wis., held their outing on Aug. 10. A large delegation of Chicago butchers attended.

Clyde Hinkley has purchased the interest of his partner in the meat business of Goodnoe & Hinkley, at Charlotte, Mich.

J. E. Squier is about to build a butcher shop at Dike, Ia.

The butcher shop of D. E. French, at Driscoll, N. D., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,000.

George Gordon has begun the erection of a new meat market at Verdale, Minn.

Robert Dyer has sold out his meat business at Lafayette, Ind., to Wm. Wilson.

H. L. Crowell has succeeded Wm. H. Crowell in the meat business at St. Johns, Mich.

Clyde Hinkley has succeeded to the meat business of Goodnoe & Hinkley at Charlotte, Mich.

Henry V. Bolt has added a stock of groceries to his meat business at Grand Haven, Mich.

Chas. Sanvaine is reported to have opened a butcher shop at Salem, Ore.

Bert Reinschneider has disposed of his meat business at Springfield, Ore.

Jas. Selkirk & Son have purchased the meat and grocery business of J. Jackson at Mt. Haney, B. C.

F. B. Wilson has disposed of the People's Market at Meyers Falls, Wash., to A. Eatman.

Wm. Rineitz is rebuilding his meat market at Libby, Mont., which was recently burned.

Copeland & Altman have been succeeded in the meat business at Libby, Mont., which was recently burned.

Copeland & Altman have been succeeded in the meat business at Independence, Kas., by Born & Willis.

Fischer & Downs have sold out their butcher shop at Baldwin, Kas., to Byron Overton.

Floyd Oliver and J. Williams have opened at McPherson, Kas., as the City Meat Market.

Clarence Rogers has sold out his interest in the meat market at Kenefick, Okla., and has returned to McAlister, Okla.

Meler Bros. have purchased the meat business of Jameson & Company at Cordell, Okla.

Lee Cayot, of Wellsville, Kas., has engaged in the meat business at Burlington, Kas.

Robert Arnett has purchased the butcher shop of G. H. Arnett at Anthony, Kas.

J. C. Carlson is about to open a meat market at Benkelman, Neb.

O. L. Savage has opened a new meat market at Beatrice, Neb.

The Cash Meat Market was but recently opened for business at Canton, S. D.

J. J. Cannon has sold out his butcher shop at Greeley, Neb., to Nelson Bros.

V. E. Swanson has purchased the meat business of T. J. Boedeker at Wausa, Neb.

H. P. Corben has reopened his meat market at Houghton, S. D.

John Infelt has added a line of groceries to the People's Meat Market at International Falls, Minn.

W. J. Smith has sold out his meat business at Los Angeles, Cal., to D. E. Payne.

Chas. Sullaway is about to open a butcher shop at Sisson, Cal.

The New Louisville Packing Company has succeeded the Louisville Packing Company at Louisville, Ky.

Edward Hughes has sold his meat market at East Emporium, Pa., to Robert Clark and Walter Morrison.

## New York Section

F. J. Gardner, of the Swift provision department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Manager J. A. Kerr, of the Cudahy house at Williamsburg, has returned from a trip to Tennessee.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Aug. 13 averaged 8.92 cents per pound.

"Tony" Eisler, proprietor of many Manhattan retail markets, is living in New Rochelle for the summer with his family.

President George Dressler, of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association, left this week with his family for Bar Harbor, Me.

O. H. Saunders, manager of the Cudahy house at Fort Greene Market, Brooklyn, went to Boston this week for his vacation.

The employees of the Webber Mt. Vernon branch enjoyed themselves Sunday last on a yachting trip that took them to Locust Grove.

Arthur A. Keefer, of Doud & Keefer, Chicago livestock commission men, was in New York this week visiting customers and greeting his many friends in the trade.

C. H. Munkwitz, of Milwaukee, Wis., former president of the United Master Butchers of America, was in the city last week on his way abroad, where he goes in an attempt to recover his health.

Many prominent New York retail butchers were in Chicago this week attending the national convention of the United Master Butchers of America. There were many others who could not get away, and the attendance was not as large as had been anticipated.

T. P. Kidd, export manager for Swift & Company in New York City, sailed last Saturday for Porto Rico, where he will remain for several months. While there he will relieve the company's Porto Rican manager, C. C. Cloy, who returns to this country for a visit.

This is vacation season among branch house managers. Among the Swift managers who are away this week are J. M. Pyle of Wayne street, Jersey City; E. C. Howes of Brooklyn market, and Ira J. Page of Eleventh avenue, Manhattan. Next week Manager Ed. Bell of Barclay street, Manager William Murdock of Murray Hill, Manager F. J. Foss of the Packinghouse Market, Jersey City, and Manager M. Sheehan of West 39th street, will be among the vacationists.

Washington Market was cleared of most of its sidewalk stands this week, and there was much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among dealers who had held the sidewalk privileges for so many years. Some moved to stands inside the market, while others gave up their stands altogether. The action was taken by the city authorities as a sanitary measure. L. J. Callanan, the Vesey street grocer, led in the agitation which resulted in the action of the city government.

